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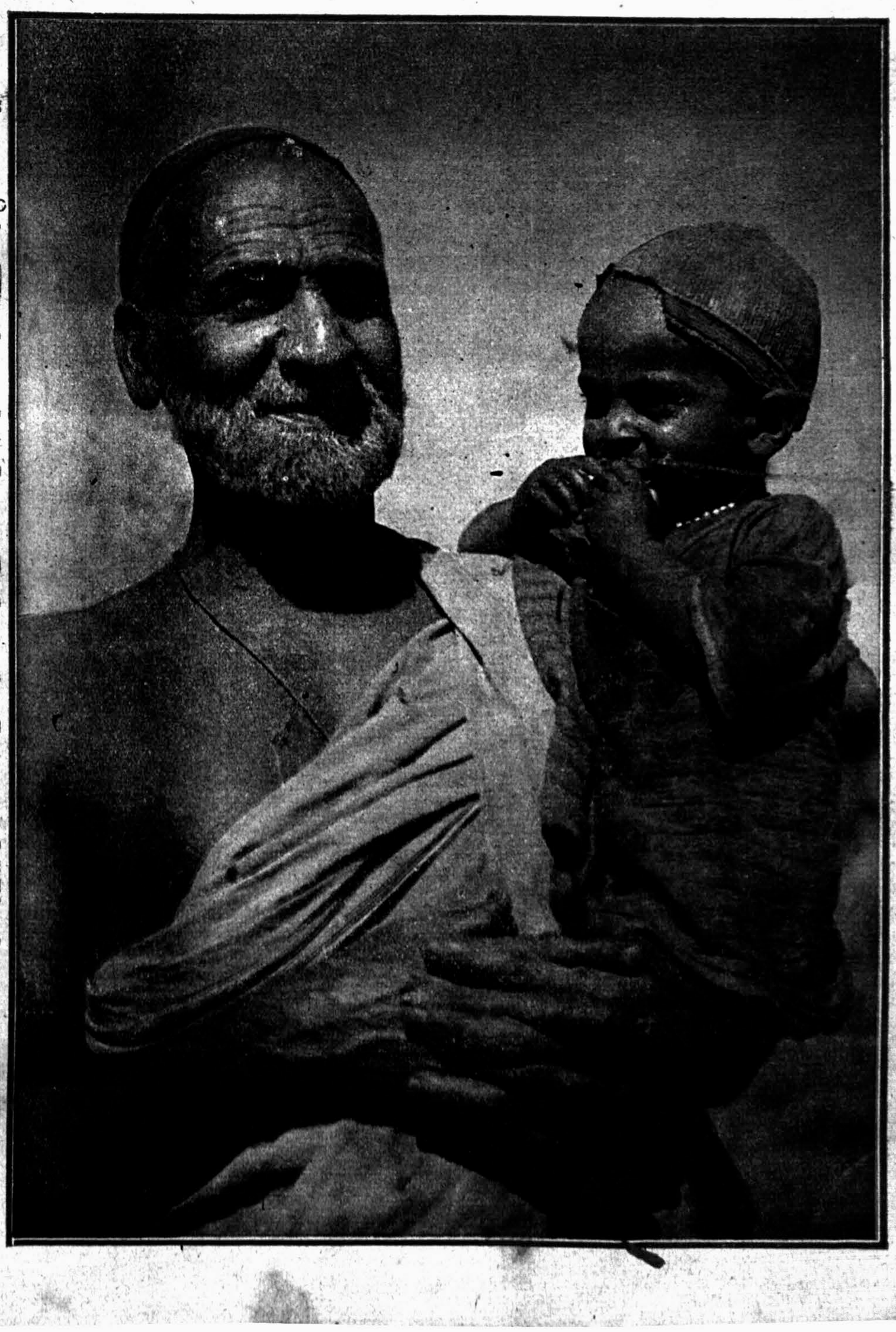
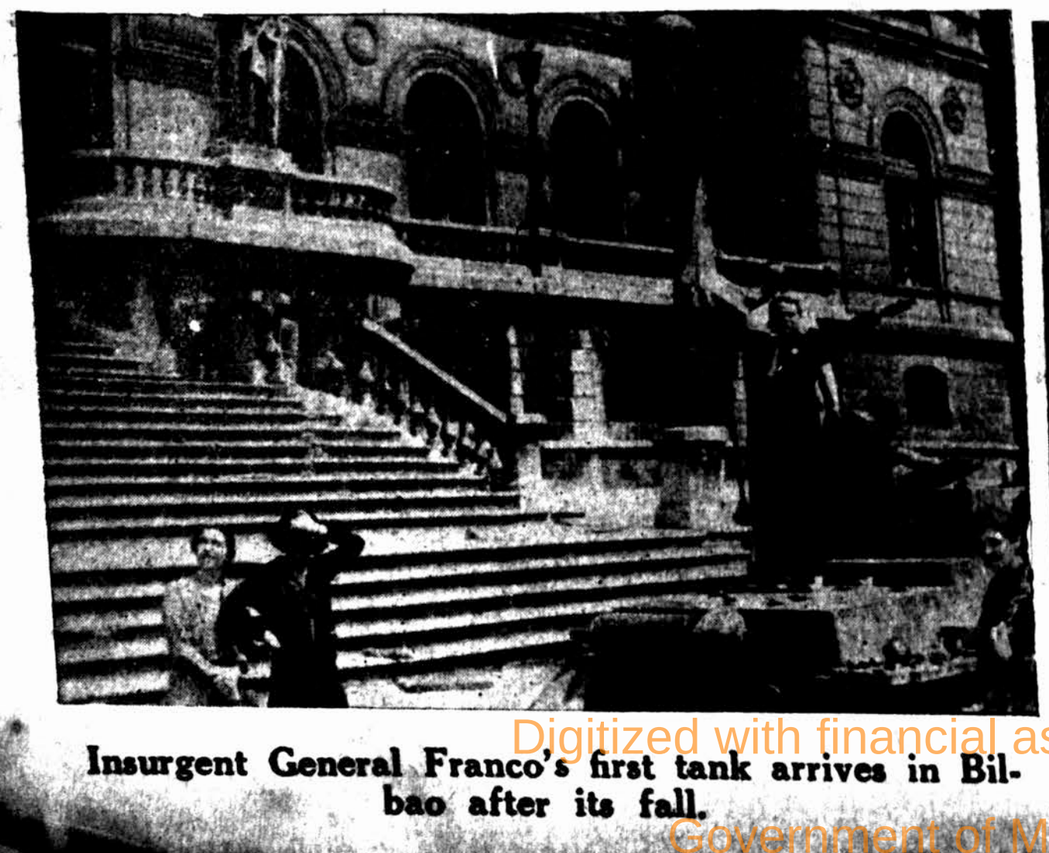


HIS JOY

Alone at last... except for photographers: Duke and Duchess of Windsor in the grounds of their honeymoon retreat, castle Wasserleonburg, near Vienna.

Fisherwomen of Malabar.
(Photo by Kishor C. Mehta).

The Funeral Procession through Naples of the Italian victims of the Spanish War.



Insurgent General Franco's first tank arrives in Bilbao after its fall.

"Uncle Mac" (right)—(Derek McCulloch of the B. B. C.)—coaxes a cockatoo to make his radio debut.

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BOMBAY: JULY 25, 1937.

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

"LITTLE TOUGH GUY", THE MIGHTY MIDGET BUFFALO

CHAPTER SEVEN

The animal kingdom, like the world of humans, has its midgets —miniatures that frequently are more interesting than the larger species to which they are related.

In the many years I have devoted to collecting living creatures of all kinds for the zoos, circuses and pet shops I have encountered three animal midgets of outstanding interest. These are the anoa or pygmy water buffalo, the chevrotain or mouse deer, and the honey bear. Each a pocket edition of a larger species, they comprise a trio that has never ceased to fascinate me. As the honey bear plays the principal role in a later chapter, I shall confine myself in these paragraphs to the other two.

Perhaps the most arresting single fact concerning the anoa is that he is the strongest animal in the world for his size. The smallest of the bovines—a full-grown male standing about three feet high and weighing not much over 200 pounds—this little-known animal is capable of prodigius feats of strength.

To give you an idea of how much of a pygmy the anoa is, let me cite that it is not unusual for the Asiatic water buffalo, of which he is a pocket edition, to attain a weight of well over a ton.

This tiny member of the buffalo family is brownish black in colour, with a small white blaze on the throat. As the males grow older they get darker eventually taking on a coal blackness. This does not apply to the females (who, by the way, rarely reach a height exceeding two and a half feet); these ladies retain their original colour. The anoa's horns stand up straigter than those of the regular water buffalo and though much smaller they are nevertheless formidable weapons.

About ten years ago I found myself preparing to leave for the Island of Celebes, a Dutch possession located due east of Borneo. This is the only place in the world where the anoa is to be found. I had an order for a pair of these odd miniatures from Dr. William T. Hornaday, then Director of the New York Zoological Park. Dr. Hornaday was ever on the lookout for the rare and unusual. A live anoa had never seen in America and it was his ambition to add the first available specimens to the fine collection of bovines on exhibit in the famous zoo which he headed for so many years.

I accepted the order with misgivings. Whenever I am asked to bring to this country an animal that has never been seen on our shores my first reaction is, "Thanks for the complement." My second is one in which my pleasure over the faith displayed in my ability to deliver the goods is suddenly submerged in a sea of doubts.

The Quest

It is not that I lack confidence but that I am keenly aware of the difficulties attendant upon securing and delivering—alive—a little-known species.

Before leaving Singapore, my Asiatic headquarters, for Celebes I thought it wouldn't be a bad idea to determine just where on this big island (which is over 300 miles long and almost as wide at its widest point) the anoa made his home. Not until I started making my inquiries did I realize how little is known—even among the animal traders of Malaya—about these curious freaks. The first three men I consulted—real experts who had dealt in animals all their lives—all agreed that the anoa was to be found only in Celebes but each named a different part of the island as the creature's grazing ground. The fourth, who, it developed, know nothing at all about the species, thought it best to give any old answer instead of none and advised me to try Borneo.

I resorted to a very old and simple method. On the way to Java, my first stop 'en route' to Macassar, the principal port of Celebes, I made inquiries of everyone who looked sociable in an effort to find a person who could give me some reliable information. These inquiries yielded nothing. However, on the way from Surabaya, Java, to Macassar I learned from a Eurasian ship steward that there was a Dutch resident on the west coast of Celebes who, while traveling on the same boat, had mentioned a strange little animal—a sort of dwarf buffalo—that was to be found in his district. Every thought that this was an animal the Dutch resident had seen in his cups, and there had been much joking about it. There more irreverent passengers, according to the steward, pressed the Dutchman for information as to whether one could not also find in Celebes a pygmy rhinoceros—and a diminutive elephant that could be worn as a watch-charm. The resident finally silenced his hecklers by producing a picture of his midget buffalo, which, as described by the steward, convinced me that I would be taking no great chance in trying the West Coast first. I have run down fine specimens of all kinds on the strength of slimmer tips than this.

I put in at Macassar and from there made my way up the West Coast on a small inter-island trading schooner, It developed on my arrival that the steward's information had been correct. The anoa was fairly well known on the West Coast and was believed to be moderately plentiful in certain districts about fifty miles inland. With half a dozen experienced native animal boys to help me, I set out for the interior.

Traps

After following several false leads and wasting three days in fruitless wanderings, we located

THE "MICKEY WALKER" OF THE ANIMAL WORLD
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the grazing ground of a herd of anoas. As there was no precedent for the method of trapping them, I decided as an experiment to build a big corral and try to lure some of the wary animals into it. The corral, built of three-inch stakes of bamboo, the strongest fencing material in that part of the world, covered, an area of nearly half an acre and required several days of hard work by myself and all my helpers. When it was done, I prepared the bait which I hoped would lure my prizes into the trap. Carefully I strewed along the ground leading to the corral's open swinging door a mixture of sweet potatoes, padi rice, tapioca root and green grass, a combination guaranteed to tempt any bovine. For the first few days there was no result. Each day I patiently renewed the feed and spread a faint trace of it far out into the edge of the meadows. On the fifth day one of the natives reported some anoa footprints nearby. But it took us two weeks to make our first catch—a fine, husky young male. Ten days later we landed a female. Our efforts during the next fortnight or so to pick up a few more specimens were unavailing. A drought had set in and the herd started migrating to better feeding grounds.

Our female pygmy gave us no trouble at all. She behaved like a lady. The male, however—who later became known as Little Tough Guy—resented his captivity and at regular intervals tried to do something about it. Head lowered, he would come charging at the bamboo fence, seemingly hopeful of butting it to pieces. At that, he succeeded in shaking loose some of the strong three-inch uprights, which, driven into the ground and lashed together with rattan peelings, formed the walls of his prison. This was quite a feat for so small an animal.

The next step was to drive each of our captives into a native-made log cage, the approach to which was strewn with the same kind of feed we had used before. Hunger weakens judgment and our pygmies fell for the device again the lady being quite docile—even seemingly perfectly content—about it. Little Tough Guy, however, didn't like his new home at all and lost no time in making clear what he thought of cage life. Again he tried to butt his way to freedom, snorting furiously as he charged the logs that held him captive. I assigned two boys to watch him in shifts and more than once they had to reinforce the rattan lashings, these tough fibres giving way before the repeated onslaughts of the unwilling prisoner.

Little Tough Guy finally began to calm down. He remained restless and sullen throughout the journey back to Singapore but he had the good grace to leave off trying to batter his cage apart.

It hardly paid me to make the trip just for the anoas. Before leaving Macassar, which is the great shipping center for scores of small islands of the Malay Archipelago, I decided to pick up a number of birds for which I had orders. To Macassari, birds of all kinds—including the rarest and most valuable—are brought in by traders and this was a perfect opportunity to do a little shopping.

By the time I was ready to leave Macassar for Singapore I had assembled a remarkable collection that included fine examples of the yellow-backed lory, the Papuan lory, the racquet-tailed parrakeet (with its curious tail that resembles a tennis racquet), the eclectus parrot (the only species of bird known to science whose females are more highly colored than the males) and the Victoria crown pigeon, the largest and most beautiful member of the pigeon family.

In those days—several years before I established my sheds and shelters in the near-by suburb of Katong—I maintained a compound in the Orchard Road section of Singapore. Here I deposited Little Tough Guy, along with the other specimens I had brought out of Celebes.

(To Be Continued)

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Frederick The Great And Voltaire

The Story Of Rupture Of Friendship Between Two Famous Personalities Of Last Century

BY PROF. DR. HANS KANIA

Concluded From Our Issue of Last Sunday

Potsdam

Here it may be interesting to know something of how Potsdam looked at the time of Voltaire's sojourn there of three years, and what the "milieu" was like in which he found himself. Commencing with the year 1743 great changes were made in the general appearance of the city and its environments. First should be mentioned the palace and park of Sanssouci, which were complete in all their splendour about 1747. The room in the palace occupied by Voltaire still bears his name. The poet himself points out with pride that before him, the room had been occupied by the Marshall of Saxony, the hero of the Battles of Fontenay and Raucoux. The decorations in the most extravagant Potsdam rococco style were undoubtedly a mark of attention by the King for his friend, but Voltaire had already left Potsdam before they were finished, so that we must imagine the rooms as lived in by Voltaire as much simpler in style, with panelled walls, painted with yellow varnish, and embellished with "gris derlin" festoons done in silver. There is no doubt that Sanssouci, with its ceremonial hall lined with columns, its front entrance "a la Palais Bourbon," its colonnade "a la Palais Rohan-Soubise" aroused the admiration of the French poet and lover of the classic school of architecture. He wrote in his "Temple du gout" that he was particularly fond of the art of Jules Hardouin-Mansart in which style the garden side of Versailles is finished. He must also have been pleased with the marble colonnade in the deer park at Sanssouci, as the architect Knobelsdorf followed pretty closely the Mansart style in the "Bosquet de la colonnade" in Versailles. At the foot of the terraces, the visitor was greeted in those days by two beautiful marble statues by the great master Lambert Sigisbert Adam,—"The Hunt" and "The Fishery", and two others by the still more famous Pigalle, entitled "Mercury" and "Venus," and the gift of Louis XV. to his one-time ally Frederick II. after the Peace of Aix in 1748. The French poet was therefore in almost friendly surroundings. The City Palace also, which had just been rebuilt by Knobelsdorf in French-Academic style, must have met with Voltaire's approval.

It was here that the poet had his regular residence in apartments directly under those of the King in the southeast corner of the building looking out on Humboldtstrasse and the Long Bridge. Reception and living rooms were situated in the corner and were level with the ground. The bedchamber and writing-room were connected to these by a corridor. Through the corridor and up a short flight of steps led to the little cedar room and then to the working room and music room of the King. The daily work with Frederick allowed the poet much time for his own writing, and he had to have two secretaries in order to accomplish his work. In Potsdam were written "Siecle de Louis XIV," the tragedy "l'Orphelin de Chine," the 14th song of "Pucelle," and the first drafts of the poem "Sur la loi nautrelle," also the "dictionnaire" philosophic" and the "essai sur les moeurs et l'esprit des nations.' The evenings in the City Palace, where Frederick spent nearly the entire winter, were devoted to recreation. Exclusive suppers were held in the little room of the "Confidential Table". Here flowed a steady stream of wit around the brilliantly lighted table, the center section of which came up through the floor from the kitchen, laden with costly viands. Above shone the candles from the crown-shaped candelabra a la Louis XIV, upon the walls covered with peach-coloured velvet. The many buildings in the city could not fail to draw the poet's attention to Frederick's magnificent achievements in beautifying Potsdam and Berlin. The house opposite the Palace, the Old Market, all in French style were already completed, while the Nicolai Church, the Obelisk, and the new Rathaus were in process of construction. Voltaire could see most of these from his windows, and must have been reminded of Heres' buildings in Nancy, especially the Triumphal Arch at Berlin Gate.

From the 20th of December to the 30th of January, the King made a habit of remaining in Berlin and Voltaire used to accompany him. He was given apartments in the Berlin Schloss, and as in Potsdam, close to the royal apartments.

They Fall Out

In the meantime, however, the relations between the two friends had become strained. Voltaire had brought suit against a Jew named Abraham Hirschel, by whom he claimed he had been cheated in a money transaction. Through Hirschel's agency he had bought up former war currency and notes in Saxony, which money, if presented by a Prussian holder for payment, would have to be accepted at a higher rate of exchange. The King felt that this money manipulation on the part of Voltaire had seriously compromised him and he accused his friend in no uncertain terms, refusing to invite him again to Potsdam. In Berlin, by the way, a young poet named Lessing acted as Voltaire's translator in his law suit, and was invited by Voltaire to the court breakfast at the palace. In March 1751, the court returned to Potsdam after Voltaire had promised to give the King no further cause for offence. Voltaire's incli-

(Continued on page 4)

These Killjoys!

They Smell "Ulterior Motives" Everywhere And Shatter Our Faith

(By V. RAMAN NAIR)

How depressing it is to have the smaller pleasures of our life constantly damped by some one pretending to a superior wisdom! Yet nearly all of us have our quota of friends and relatives who do it and are not at all sorry for it. By putting before us the "fact of the matter" as they call it, these people go on casting gloom all round while themselves enjoying the keenest satisfaction in so doing.

An old and flourishing form of this vice is of discouraging pardonable pride. If, for instance, you come home one evening thoroughly pleased with your day's work and feeling that your boss is appreciative and good to work under, the killjoy warns you not to be led away by compliments. "You don't know these bosses" he says, "they pat their staff on the back and make them work harder". Soon you are left with the impression that any one can work you through your vanity.

SMELLING ULTERIOR MOTIVES

A friend happens to back your arguments at a party. According to these killjoys it is not because your views were right. Either that particular friend is an inveterate "yes" man or he may have some ulterior motives in backing you. Similarly, if you get a new job these people will say that the depression has now eased. Jobs are not after all so difficult to secure. For anything and everythnig they know the "real" reasons and with that they rob you of all your harmless little thrills.

There are parents too quite as mischievous. The young son of the house comes home in high spirits with the glad news of his success in the term. His father at once tells him that all his enthusiasm is not justified. "It would have been something", he adds, "if you had been the first in the class". If he had come out the first in the class then, of course, the father doesn't think much of the school itself.

SOME SUBTLE METHODS

But it is not all killjoys who follow the same downright methods. There are cunning ones always careful of their reputation for wisdom which they do not actually possess. Among any half-a-dozen people there is bound to be one such person. An absolutely unassuming fellow he will be as a rule, well-informed on a particular topic. He doesn't obviously monopolise the conversation but cleverly shepherds it to his own topic. In less than five minutes he holds the floor. His sound arguments may be the very ones with which somebody else had snubbed him the day before but no one present knows it.

Such a person is probably the first to congratulate you if you win a competition. He doesn't say so many people win competitions nowadays. Chance determines a lot. There is also the question of one's own luck. The result in the end is the same. You will soon be satisfied that your intelligence and cleverness had very little to do with your success.

Some of these wetblankets are fond of the process of demolition. You cannot mention anything good about anybody without a wiseacre put you right with the low down on it.

If you talk of a person's liberality they know for certain that he is of the type that will do anything for a name. If it is anybody's thrift they will say that most people's thrift is only glorified meanness at its best. They do quite the reverse too sometimes. Because their aim is not so much to debunk as to knock the bottom out of your faith.

In a way we are gamblers and adventurers at heart. What helps us most to bear our lot cheerfully is that we cannot see all our mistakes ourselves. We do not love to be disillusioned every time and made to feel small by people who have nothing else to do.

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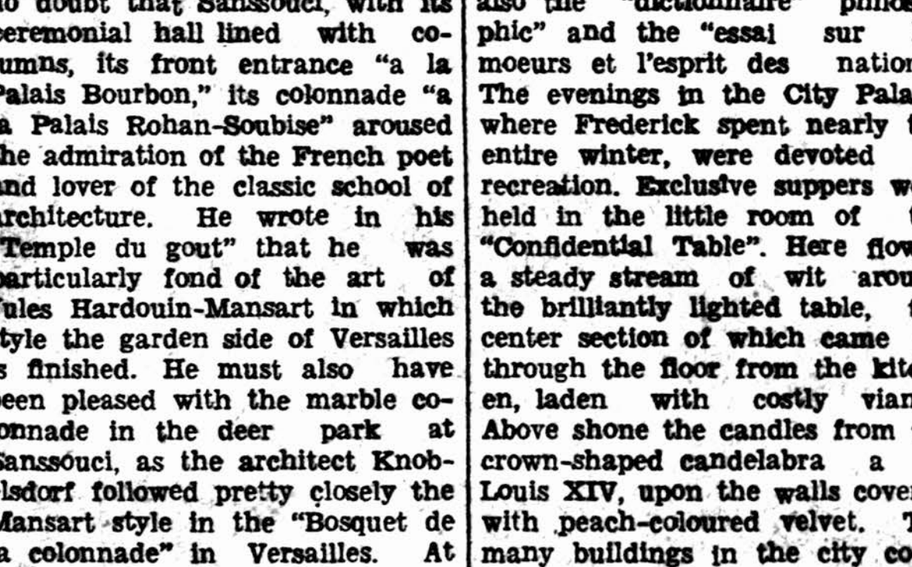

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"Oh cut him off can't you—cut His Nibs out I say, we've something better to do than to listen to that again—" Even the meek and mild husband agrees in his heart that his wife is right, her outburst reasonable. The very richness and cultivatedness of the Bishop's tones have annoyed this slum-couple 'pigging it out' with their screaming and yelling brats in their two-roomed basement It is unnecessary to retail here the language employed in this average slum-household against His Very Reverend the Bishop of —trying, with such complete absence of a feeling of fitness or a sense of reality, to interpret God to the slum-dwellers. Such, however, is the Archbishop of Canterbury's wish. (Did you not know that England has its Pope in this year of grace 1937.)

EDWARD VIII AND THE ARCHBISHOP—AN ENGLISHWOMAN CAN'T BUY HER SOAP!

(BY FREDOON KABRAJI)

Edward And Archbishop

It became evident about Christmas time last year that the Church of England was the real power in this ancient land of democracy. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave a sermon about Christmas time last year over the ether. Edward VIII had left the shores of England and the Archbishop, speaking with a full heart in tones of holy compassion took a well-aimed parting shot at the exiled monarch: 'Oh the infinite pity of it' he said, 'the pity of it, the 'pity' of it' he sighed in rich cultivated tones into the 'mike'—'that one so nobly-endowed should have chosen this path'—and some more in that measured strain of well-aimed words. For the next few days a small storm raged in the correspondence columns of the Press here: opinion was divided; many supported the Archbishop, many challenged his right to make such an attack upon the character of their late popular King But the Archbishop won Having won, he announced a great nationwide campaign of repentance and a return to God, a great Revival of Religion. And since that time there have been many signs of that Recall to Religion The B.B.C have packed their weekly programmes with sermons in this Recall Series the newspapers have redoubled their religious-appeal articles and generally the Nation is not allowed to forget the morals of the Abdication Crisis Edward VIII chose the wrong path (Oh the infinite pity of it!) but my friends he can never be sufficiently punished for it! Of course nobody mentions his punishment but, for all

(Continued On Page 44)

PAUL ROBESON SPEAKS

Liberation Of Spain Is World's Cause

LET EVERY "BLACK MAN IN BRITISH EMPIRE" RALLY

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON: July 10 (By Air Mail).

Recently Paul Robeson, who is at present in Moscow, flew to London, to attend a demonstration at the Albert Hall and to sing the vast audience which had gathered there to raise funds in aid of Spain. Owing to repeated requests from the audience, the famous Negro singer addressed the demonstration. The text of his speech, which was frequently applauded, is now available.

Paul Robeson, World's greatest Negro singer.

At the outset he said that he was deeply happy to join the demonstration in the greatest cause which faced the world to-day. Like every true artist, he had longed to see his talent contributing in an unmistakably clear manner to the cause of humanity. He felt that that night he was doing so. He added:

"Every artist, every scientist must decide 'now' where he stands. He has no alternative. There is no standing above the conflict on Olympian heights. There are no impartial observers. Through the destruction—in certain countries—of the greatest man's literary heritages, through the propagation of false ideas of racial and national superiority, the artist, the scientist, the writer is challenged. The struggle invades the formerly cloistered halls of our universities and other seats of learning. The battle-front is everywhere. There is no sheltered rear

"The challenge must be taken up. Time does not wait. The course of history can be changed, but not halted. Fascism fights to destroy the culture which Society has created; created through pain and suffering, through desperate toil, but with unconquerable will and lofty vision. Progressive and democratic mankind fight not alone to save this cultural heritage accumulated through the ages, but also fight to-day to prevent a war of unimaginable atrocity from engulfing the world.

TAKE UP CHALLENGE.

"What matters a man's vocation or profession? Fascism is no respector of persons. It makes no distinction between combatants and non-combatants. The blood-soaked streets of Guernica, that beautiful, peaceful village nested in the Basque hills, are proof of that; as are the concentration camps full of scientists and artists which in some Western lands dot the countryside, bringing back the Dark Ages.

The artist must take sides. He must elect to fight for freedom or for slavery. I have made my choice. I had no alternative. The history of the capitalist era is characterised by the degradation of my people: despoiled of their lands, their women ravished, their culture destroyed—they are in every country save one denied equal protection of the law, and deprived of their rightful place in the respect of their fellows

"Not through blind faith or coercion, but conscious of my course, I take my place with you. I stand with you in unalterable support of the Government of Spain, duly and regularly chosen by its lawful sons and daughters.

RALLY ALL

"Again I say, the true artist cannot hold himself aloof. The legacy of culture from our predecessors is in danger. It is the foundation upon which we build a still more lofty edifice. It belongs not only to us, not only to the present generation—it belongs to posterity and must be defended to the death. May you rally every artist, every scientist, every writer in England who loves Democracy and Liberty. May you rally to the side of Republican Spain every black man in the British Empire.

"May your inspiring message reach every man, woman and child who stand for Freedom and Justice. For 'the liberation of Spain from the oppression of fascist reactionaries is not a private matter of the Spaniards, but the common cause of all advanced and progressive humanity."

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FREDERICK THE GREAT AND VOLTAIRE

(Continued from Page 2)

nation to mix in political affairs had also given the King some trouble. "I desire to have peaceable persons around me", Frederick said, "and not intriguers". Referring in his ironic way to the Hirschel law suit, the King remarked that he expected Voltaire would not in future concern himself either with the Old or the New Testament. When the excitement that had attended this even had subsided, the King permitted his former friend to regain his impaired health, and with this in view presented him with a little country house and garden just outside the Brandenburg Gate in Potsdam (now 68/70 Luisenstrasse). The house belonged to the Marquis d'Argens, who was out of the country, and had originally been the property of the Margrave of Schwedt. Voltaire remained in communication with the King and also continued to receive manuscripts for correction and editing, but there still remained a certain coolness between the two friends which was very apparent. On one occasion, the poet was halted and challenged while walking in the gardens of Sanssouci by two "big devils of grenadiers" as he described them. When the Marquis d'Argens returned to Potsdam on August 25, 1751, Voltaire returned to his quarters in the Berlin Schloss. The d'Argens' house no longer stands, but some of the linden trees which Voltaire had planted in the little park, were afterwards transplanted to the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Park in Babelsberg, where they are still to be seen on the terrace behind the palace there.

It was not until February 1752 that Voltaire returned from Berlin and again took up his residence in the Potsdam City Palace. From here he launched a bitter attack on a favourite of the King, Maupertius, President of the Berlin Academy, accusing him of plagiarism. During the summer Voltaire was often at Sanssouci, where he showed the King his biting satire against Maupertius, entitled "Histoire du docteur Akakia". Frederick read it through not without some amusement, but expressed the wish that the author refrain from having it published. Voltaire, however, had the satire printed, and in December 1752 Frederick caused it to be publicly burned. Voltaire was now in royal disfavour.

Breach Complete

A Swedish diplomat writes of him at this time: "I have seen Voltaire face to face, and I can

(Continued on page 37)

NAJAF AND KARBALA

A Motor Pilgrimage To Holy Cities Of Iraq

It is quite a job to get started when one is going on a pilgrimage to the very sacred cities of Najaf and Karbala, which rank next to Mecca in holiness, (writes Ruth Hoffman Brooks in the "New York Times"). Although these towns are only a few hours' drive out of Baghdad and the trip was to take only three days, we might as well have been preparing for an expedition to the North Pole, for there were many official arrangements to be made, permissions to be secured, document to be written in Arabic and police escorts to be supplied. And then finally there were all the good wishes from the men who did all this for us.

We were to have left Baghdad at 7 in the morning but at 9 o'clock we were still putting an other tin of sardines in the car and adding another pair of long cotton stockings as additional equipment. Najaf is so pious, we had been told, that we might just as well walk through its streets in Indian war paint and feathers as to appear without cotton stockings.

Off to Babylon first, since it was on our way. As we walked about poking our noses into everything, Nebuchadnezzar came right out of his grave and told us what was doing in the temple of Ishtar that night. We were sorry we couldn't stay. It was pretty fine standing up there on the top of those great mounds and being able to see the river that isn't there any more and to watch Alexander's army kicking up a terrible dust that's still blowing.

We were so impressed that when we skipped over a few thousand years to get back in our taxi we let our driver (not too bright himself) get lost in leaving Babylon He not only was lost, but he got the car stuck twice in the irrigation ditches on the way to the ruins of Kish While the Bedouins, who appeared from nowhere, helped to push the car out of the ditch we sat down on the sand and ate our lunch. We shared our chicken and bread with three dirty old women and at least ten children who had never seen white bread before and were even too ignorant to know that it was polluted by Christian hands.

THE POTTERY AT KISH.

When the car was ready we went back to Hilla and took a different road to Kish. There we walked in the remains of some great palace and saw the layers of pottery dating from some 5,000 years or so back to the time of the Sumerians. It was thrilling to put your fingers out and take a piece of a broken dish from the walls. May be some one had fried the morning egg in that dish.

We stayed the night in Hilla at the rest house under the protection of Mohammed Ali, commandant of police. Then the next day we went on to Karbala, where we were received with all cordiality by the Mutaserrif, the governor of the district. While he graciously planned our day for us we drank coffee with him. Then, when the police escort was ready, we were sent out in the desert to see a great pile of ruins called Ukraidhr —it took us the whole hour of the journey there just to learn to pronounce it.

Back in Karbala, we went to gaze at its magnificent, mosques. However, we were only allowed to see them from the gates and from the roof-tops of the houses.

The town itself is a good example of uninfluenced Arab architecture. Baghdad looks mixed up and messy, like the house on the morning after a party, but Karbala is something totally different —all whitewashed, with carved overhanging balconies supported by wooden pillars to give shade for the pedestrian. The Mutaserrif lunched us at his house—course after course and a gallant attempt to give us the food we were used to instead of the Arab food we would have preferred. We washed before and after right in the dining room—the water was poured by a servant over our fingers from the usual Persian pitcher.

So we drove across the desert road to Najaf, where we found the Qaim Maqqam (meaning Mayor) [illegible] no end of trouble to arrange for our food and comfort. We were the only European or American women who had come to Najaf during the year, so the household was a bit confused over us and what we would need in our room. It was in the section of the house that jutted out over the street and it looked down at the main coffee house of the town. To avoid an audience when we undressed to go to bed, we were obliged to turn out the lamps, for there were no curtains or shades at the windows.

Next day our host took us around the town and showed us where we would have slept had we been East Indians. Pilgrims from India are housed in a fine new building with apartments of one room and bath [illegible] places to pray and places to cook. The whole building is spotlessly clean.

TRADE AT THE BAZAARS

Then there was the glittering mass of the gold dome of the mosque to look, at, and the bazaars to buy camel wool cloth in and the streets to walk through. All over the town one saw small groups of men hurrying toward the mosque with long baskets carried on their heads. These baskets contained the remains of relatives or friends brought to Najaf for burial. Perhaps some had been brought from very long distances on the tops of buses or by camel or horseback, for it is considered a great privilege to be buried in the sacred city of Najaf where the shrine of Ali is found.

In the bazaars our host met with many friends, all of whom asked us to come to their houses for coffee. He selected one invitation from the wealthiest merchant in town and one invitation from the brother of the sayyid in charge of the mosque Their houses were interesting architecturally. The sirdabs, or cellars, are sometimes dug as deep as seventy feet and they make cool retreats for the family during the extreme heat of the summer The rite of the drinking coffee we found, included eating heaped-up plates of melons and dates and sweets, followed by the asking of intelligent questions about America.

Our host personally escorted us as far as Kufa and from there we bumped along to a little town where the driver drove the car into the only irrigation ditch he could find within miles, and we had a chance to see a church, in which was the tomb of Ezekiel. This church is both a mosque and a Jewish synagogue. With all this good influence at work for us, we got the car out the ditch and got to Baghdad that night with the conviction that one has no idea of the real Iraq without glimpses such as this of its sacred cities.

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Poet Must Draw Inspiration From Toilers

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's New Poems Reveal A Radical Outlook

(By K. T. CHANDY)

"The poet is a weapon of his age, a valiant fighter through metre and rhythm for the progress of humanity," was the theme of a score of poems of Harindranath Chattopadhyaya recited by the poet himself at a function recently organised by the Bombay Students' Union in the Blavatsky Lodge.

FUNCTION OF POETRY

In a poem titled "The Poet" he gives his opinions about the purpose of art and the function of poetry. Poets should not be mystic dreamers living in a rarified atmosphere of idealistic intoxication over sun, moon, stars or some supernatural being. It is no course effrontery to the gentle muse of poetry if a poet uses his talents to picture those burning conflicts of his age on the outcome of which the progress of humanity depends It is no vulgarisation of his art if a poet take sides in his poetry and call men to action against the arrogance and decadence of ruling classes. That it would be soiling a poet's aristocratic fingers if he would write about the rags, the gutter or stinking slums of the wretched toiling classes or of their ungodly fight for a new and just society, is in Harin's opinion a decadent idea.

INSPIRATION FROM THE TOILERS

A poet belongs to the living world. His creative art must find its abiding inspiration in the living emotons of people. He must have his feet deep down on the earth where men and women with bent backs and broken ribs toil all day long for the luxury and ease of a few. He must stand with these human beings in their fight for social justice in a reconstructed society. No sensitive man, least of all a poet worthy of his salt, can be unconscious of or indifferent to the relentless fight, now raging throughout the world, between forces of progress and reaction, between imperialism and human liberty, between fascist tyranny and genuine social democracy. To remain aloof from this profound conflict of his age in which the whole future of culture is at stake, is not to preserve culture but to allay with the forces of reaction; your poetry would then be inert metre, cold with death, having lost the vitalising touch of the creative forces surging in society and human hearts. Romain Rolland, Thomas Mann, Henry Barbusse, Maxim Gorky, Bernard Shaw are some of the well-known literary figures of the West who have in recent times realised their significance of their art in contemporary society and have openly allied with the forces of progress. In India, Harindranath, once a mystic who sought release from the iniquities of society in metaphysical speculations, has evolved out of that state into a fearless poet of the fighting masses and of the new society which they are striving to create. He has joined hands with Romain Rolland and other compatriots from the different corners of the earth in making their art the progressive "weapon of their age."

TRAGEDY OF COLOURS

In his poem entitled "The Coloured Map of the World," he invites men to look behind the many colours adorning the map of the hemispheres into the grim tragedy involved in imperialist conquest and exploitations of nations. The advancing redness of the British Empire on the map, signifying a spreading of the tragedy of imperialism over new areas, is not to him a matter of unconcern. He sees the people of the world with all their poignant sorrows, tragedies and heroic sacrifices for freedom behind the colours of the map. He draws our attention to the burning problems of our age and asks us to stand for an equalitarian society where the map of the world shall be covered with one colour, not of one imperialism conquering the rest of the world, but of a few association of all peoples.

ON LIBERTY

"On Liberty" is an excellent poem dedicated to the International Brigade fighting in Spain against Franco. This was sold in Bombay, on the 17th instant, the first anniversary of the outbreak of civil war in Spain, in a booklet form published by the B. P. S. Federation, and the proceeds are to go to Spain-India Committee in England. In this poem the poet has made a passionate call to all lovers of freedom to stand fast in the cause of human liberty. Agonised at the terrible toll of human suffering extracted by the forces of reaction, he asks:—

"How long must men and women bled
Before humanity be freed?"

He answers it himself:—"Oh liberty the days are come" and soon "the poisoned structure of the pyramid" in society shall be effaced. Liberty has been the watchword of revolutionary movements in all times but it has had always in practice only the significance which the class lending the revolutionary movement wanted to convey. Liberty as a slogan of the French Revolution meant in practice only the liberty of capitalist to use his private property without the least hindrance of social considerations. To-day, in the decadent stage of capitalism, liberty has become the fighting slogan of the toiling classes of the world and its contents have become richer and its appeal more universal than in the past. Harindranath has realised this and his idea of liberty is a society in which no individual can be exploited for the profit of another, no race shall be subjugated by another, no child shall suffer the pangs of dearth, no worker or peasant shall live in choking hells and no privileges shall be attached to poetry. His comprehensive view of liberty will meet with the approbation of all genuine social revolutionaries in India.

INJUSTICE TO NATURE

To treat the beauty of nature as an opiate, as an escape from the vast conflicts of the age, is in Harin's opinion to do an injustice to Nature itself. In a poem on water-falls, he looks at this phenomenon and finds in it, not merely the happy chatter and haunting melody of the torrents of crystalline water rushing headlong against rocks and crags, not merely the brilliant irredecence of a million playful bubbles shooting into the air, but also a new beauty arising out of its hidden urge to perform the social duty of generating electricity for the benefit of man.

In a poem called "The Pigs" he looks at the men gathered to carry a pig with its snout tied up to its slaughter ground and significantly remarks: "The pig is small, the men are big." After expressing the agony filling his heart at the hearing of the helpless shriekings of these pigs he tells us how much more he feels at the sight of the political tyrants, treating human beings worse than pigs. He touches nothing but extracts a moral for the problems of his age.

Another poem that he recited the other day was on the silence necessary for the work of a poet. The poet says that the silence of his residence is broken by the tumult and boisterous shoutings of children playing in the dirty alleys of the village in which he lives, but he grudges them not their little mirth, for contemporary society has no better playgrounds to offer them. He then pours out his indignation at a system which condemns the children of the toiling classes to slums

POET THE REBEL

The poet rebels against the modern idealist's condemnation of science as an apothesis of abstraction which robs nature of its beauty. In a poem on science he rightly observes that science as a national technique to learn the nature of things can only give man greater knowledge and consequently greater insight into the ineffable beauty of nature. Science, the poet asserts, does not deny anything that really belongs to Nature but takes man right into the heart of things dispelling prejudices and wrong notions.

Harindranath had long ago established his reputation as a poet. To-day he has discovered himself in the world-setting and he has placed himself joyfully with the progressive forces. He shall undoubtedly go down in history as a poet who through the beauty of his art gave the call to action against the cramping forces in contemporary society.

The Bombay Students' Union must be congratulated on arranging this excellent function and giving an opportunity to the many earnest hearts in the city to listen to their own aspirations expressed in beautiful verses and recited in the poet's own inimitable style. The Union is sure to gather a decent amount from the sale of the poem "On Liberty" for the benefit of the democratic people of Spain.

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The Paris Exhibition

Show Or Show Off?

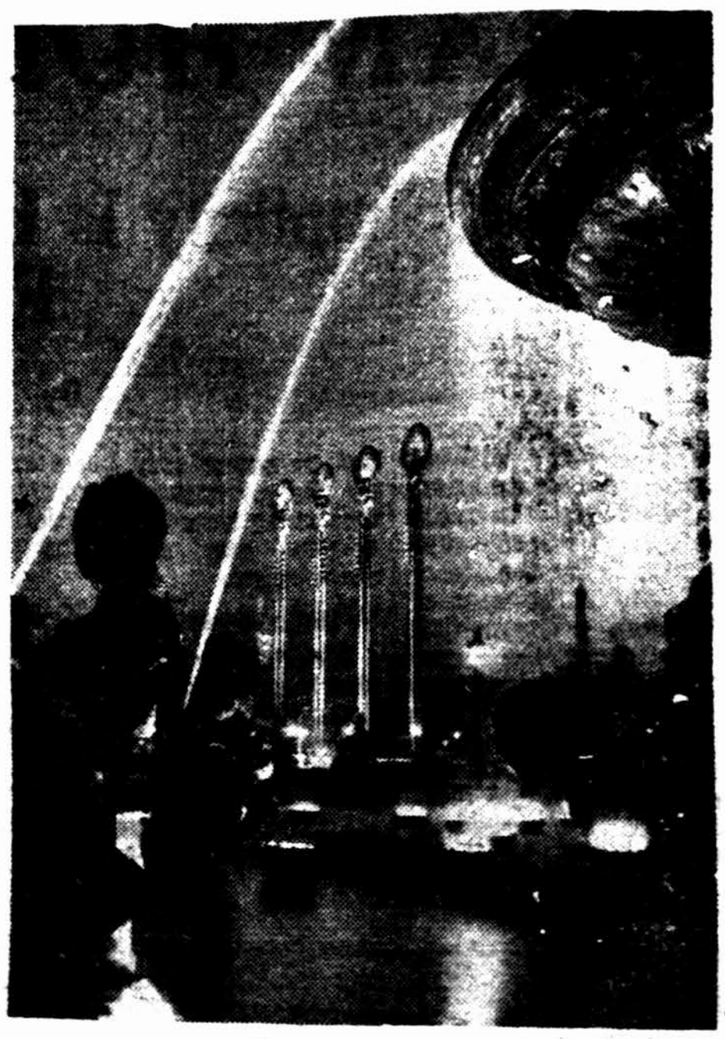
The Paris Exhibition comes in instalments; but the first instalment is already a huge success, and the conscientious visitor who wants to "see everything" has already enough to keep him going —literally "going"— for a week, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian".

A hundred thousand people or more flock to the exhibition every day, some paying the full six francs, others paying half-price on the strength of their tourist pass; and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons or at night during the fantastic Fetes de Lumiere on the Seine, when huge illuminated fountains spring up from the river on either side of the Pont d'Iena and the sky is ablaze with fireworks—gigantic snakes of fire and thousands of blue and green stars scattering in all directions (if only the rockets did not make that machine-gun noise, reminding one of less pleasant celestial exercises!)—and when the Eiffel Tower, floodlit in some ingenious way, is made to look like an ornament in orange crystal which would look well on the mantelpiece—on occasions like these there are already so many people at the centre of the exhibition that one has some difficulty in pushing one's way across the Pont d'Iena.

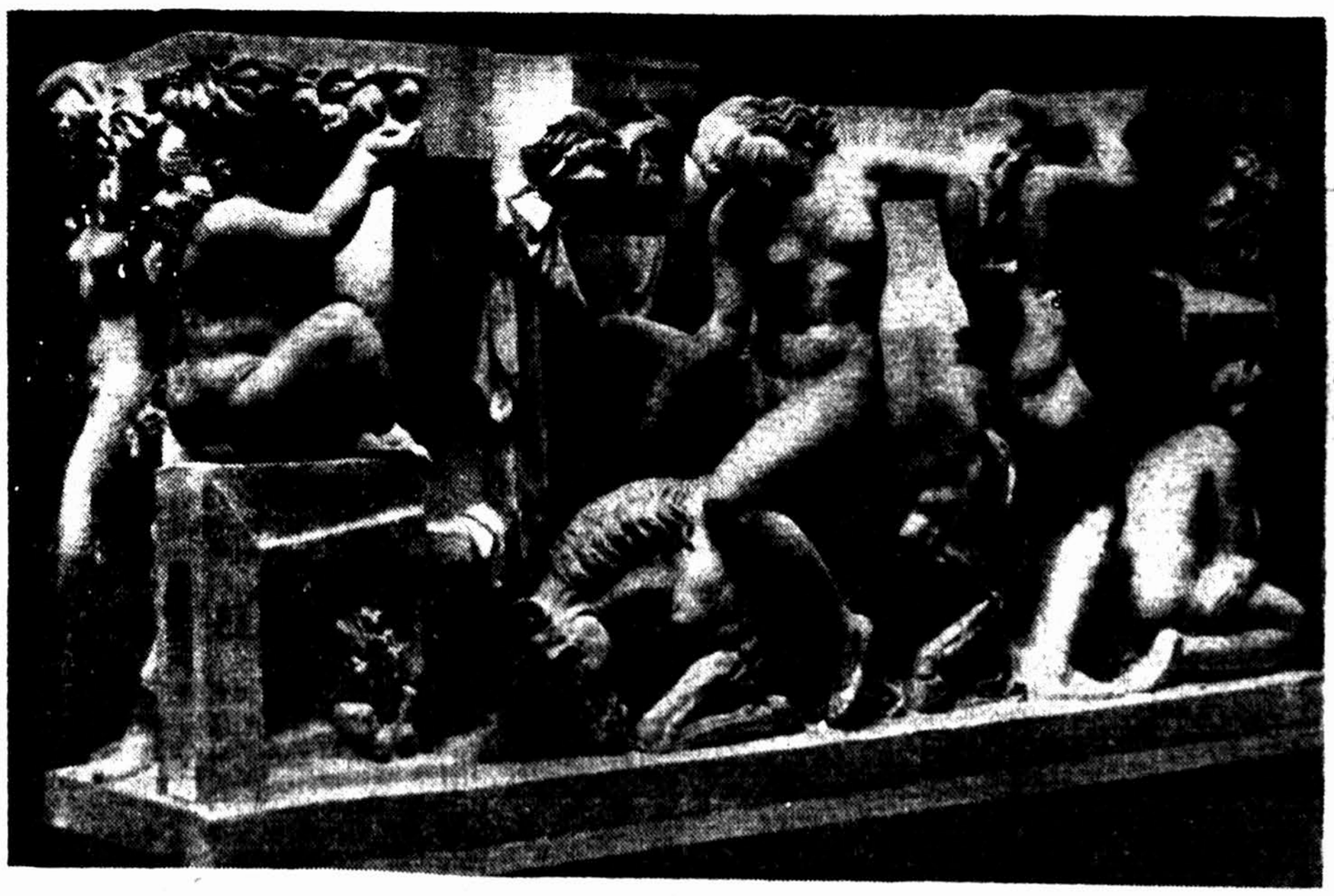
TO SHOW OR SHOW OFF?

It is not easy to decide what exact principles should underlie an international exhibition of this kind. Officially it is an exhibition of the arts and of technical progress. As far as the French are concerned, it is a relatively simple matter; they have dozens of pavilions (most of them, it is true still unfinished); the tapestry pavilion contains everything pertaining to tapestry; the shipping pavilion everything pertaining to shipping, and so on. But the foreign pavilions, whose space is limited to one building, are faced with the far more delicate problem of selection; it depends on this selection whether the general effect, or the "synthesis," is something vital or not. An exhibition is a place for showing things; but at the Paris Exhibition there are places where the real purpose is not to show but to show off.

In this respect the contrast between the democratic countries and the dictatorial countries is truly striking. Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium have, at least in one visitor's view, done the right thing; Germany, Russia, and Italy have done the wrong thing. The five democratic pavilions I have mentioned are perfect exhibition buildings. They are mostly made of glass; the rooms inside are light, airy, and not overcrammed. At the Danish pavilion, for instance, there is a fine selection of porcelain, silverware, old and new books; models and photographs showing new houses and new town-planning in Copenhagen; a most instructive section on Danish agriculture, with models, charts, and fine photographs telling us the story of our bacon and eggs; and a small section on the Faroe Islands which turns that vague little speck on the map of Europe into a thing of reality in the visitor's mind. Everything is brief and to the point. The Norwegian pavilion is built on the same principle, with the addition of a fine selection of painting by Revold, Much, Astrup, Airlie, and other leading modern Norwegian painters. The Belgian pavilion, though a much larger affair, is equally good, and leaves one with the feeling that the traditions of fine workmanship are as strong as ever in the Low Countries. Attached to it is an instructive section on the Belgian Congo built and furnished in the style of a planter's house and containing good specimens of African art. Everything in these light, cheerful pavilions is sensible, reasonable, and human and makes one feel like going and making friends with the people who lived in such pleasant countries and make such beautiful things.



Among the 33 main entrances to the Paris Exhibition the entrance to the Concorde Palace is one of the most beautiful. Photo shows this entrance illuminated for the benefit of visitors at night.



One of the remarkable panels on the buildings at the Paris Exhibition.

SOVIET GRANDEUR

But look at Russia, with the frantic couple waving a hammer and sickle at you from the top of their palace. We are proudly told that these statues are as big as a six-storey building. The moment you enter the Soviet pavilion you are no longer a visitor who has come to look at things; you are a worm who is expected to be overawed. Colossal charts, colossal mural inscriptions, colossal statues of Lenin and Stalin, colossal mural paintings showing you Lenin haranguing thousands of workers (each carefully painted), or Stalin surrounded by the leaders of the Red Army and looking affectionately at Tukhachevsky. The carpets hung on the wall have pictures of Lenin in the middle of them (one probably dare not walk on such carpets); the book section, decorated with a wretched little picture of Pushkin torn out of a magazine, is miserably thin; and even here the greatest display is given to the complete works of Lenin. The volume of the Soviet encyclopaedia we are shown is a safe one—it is volume K, without any eulogies of Radek, Zinovieff, or Tukhachevsky. (By the way, the problem of revising the Soviet Encyclopaedia and of scrapping the old editions must be the most heartbreaking publishing job in the world.

By far the most attractive part of the Soviet pavilion is that relating to Polar exploration and to the great North Pole adventure. Here is some fresh air; here is humanity at its best. The only other human touch provided in the Soviet pavilion is in the loose-leaf books where visitors may make comments; this is a true model of free speech with its "Assassins! Un Croix de Feu," a Communist's "Less Soviets Partout,'" and the unprintable utterances of a Russian emigre. One wonders what happens to these note-books afterwards.

SELF CONSCIOUS GERMANY

"Allons cehz le concurrent en face," I heard a Frenchman say, as he left the Soviet pavilion and made for the German pavilion opposite. The two are indeed obvious competition. Both are equally large; both are temples rather than exhibition buildings. At first sight the German pavilion is a rather fine specimen of the new Nuremberg art, with its simple lines. And yet, after a while it becomes heavy and repressing. The Soviet wits opposite call it the crematorium; and there is something funereal about it in spite of the nude vitality of the bronze gentlemen outside. Like the Soviet pavilion, the Deutsche Haus is a single vast hall. Heavy candelabras hang from the ceiling, and the walls are hung with huge canvases of the most conscientious Bilderbuch type of painting—a Nazi festival, and Hitler driving through the Brandenburger Tor (one can almost distinguish the make of the tyres), or happy peasants sitting on carefully drawn blades of grass. Strange visitors to the land of Cezanne!

Apart from these mural monstrosities, however, the German show is highly non-committal. It it all a display of heavy, unimaginative efficiency—nothing political. Efficient optical instruments; synthetic rubber declared to be better than real rubber; efficient colour prints; an efficient new piano-cum-wireless-set-cum organ-organ-cum-something-else; an efficient racing car; and a large number of toys without a single tin soldier among them.

THE SPIRIT OF FASCISM

There is far more imagination at the Italian pavilion—or rather much Less self-consciousness. It is a five-storey building with a nude Mussolini on horseback in front of it (or rather, as was officially explained, not a Mussolini but the spirit of Fascism). What a beefy-looking spirit! The inside of the five-storey pavilion is full of unconscious humour. The main

(Continued on page 44)

GERMAN HOMES OF TO-DAY

Wholesome Simplicity Is Keynote Of Buildings As Well As Furnishings

By Theda Behme

Everyone in Germany without means but being fond of building, is given the possibility to build his own home with the ready support of a loan made by the Reich at a very low rate of interest or partly also through governmental securities. Sometimes one goes still further. So it happens, that in addition the famous city of Goslar, being more than a thousand years old and situated on the slopes of the Harz in Middle Germany and now officially styled as the "Reichbauernstadt" i.e. the city of the countrymen of the Reich, has in 1933 made available a large territory of land for the disposal of the settlers in order to inspire the fondness of building and to produce work. In this manner, the one family houses were brought into existence. Each one of these houses has one sitting-room, a kitchen large enough to be used as a living-room, two bedrooms, one bathroom and attic space and besides that a beautiful garden. The inhabitants of these houses, most workmen and employees with modest income, are the owners of these houses immediately upon their moving into them. They then have to make monthly payments of not more than approximately one fifth of their earnings. By that, the financial burden of the house is at the same time bearing interest and being cleared off gradually from year to year. Such suburban settlements have been established by many German cities, small and large, and, of course, to a very great extent also by the Reich's capital. Thus you will find all about the vicinity of Berlin many settlements beautifully located.

Farm-Houses

Besides these new suburban dwellings there have been established a great many countrylike dwellings which very often are regular farms. These dwellings, intended for people well qualified for farm work and especially for people living in those districts where urgent help was a necessity, were built on these same favourable, sometimes even on far more favourable terms. A clear, steadily pursuing policy in regard to its population, also with respect to the race of the nation, is being very cleverly and effectively combined with the efforts made for establishing settlements.

However, a large part of country-homes of late were built by private contractors. Also this has in every way been supported by the government, sometimes by means of new laws which put an end to any unhealthy ground speculation.

Wholesome Simplicity

Alone the nature loving spirit which the growth of all these settlements shows would give character to the new German home of to-day. But the German home of to-day is complete only through its interior, which gives full evidence of the new German man.

WORKING MAN'S QUARTERS, COMBINING BED AND SITTING ROOM—Designed by Deutsche Werkstaeken, Berlin. (Photo by Miss Theda Behme).

AN UPPER MIDDLE-CLASS HOUSE—Designed by Deutsche Werkstaeken, Berlin. (Photo by Miss Theda Behme.)

Everywhere in the country, may this be in modest houses or expensive ones, one is now conscious of a profound simplicity, being both, wholesome and healthy. On furniture and other household equipment only that which is absolutely necessary and adequate for the personal use of the individual is bought. The home of the wealthy distinguishes itself only through the note of a more refined comfortableness owing to the use of finer, more expensive materials and the especially careful workmanship. Frequently, the very personal taste of an individual is being entrusted into the hands of an artist. Gone is that foolish, senselessly heaped-up luxury which in the past was so often found. It has completely disappeared from the present German home. Also the interior of the new houses expresses in a very winning manner the nature loving spirit of the German. In these days, fresh air and sunshine is allowed to float into the house in abundance through beautiful wide windows, no longer veiled by heavy dark curtains and valances. Walls are either painted in gay colours, light and pretty, or covered with wallpaper in the same light tones, mostly designless. Furniture in dark shades is also avoided and it is the aim of manufacturers to concentrate on creating pieces of furniture in the light shades of the beautifully coloured wood the German forests provide. Very much favoured, for instance, is the wood of the ash-tree, the oak, elm, pl or maple, also fruit-trees, such as sherry, apple, plum, walnut etc. are well liked. And, of course, great importance is laid on good workmanship. So it is, that the body of the German craftsmen and the "Innungen" i.e the Unions of the cabinet-maker's craft, have joint in with other authorities in making stipulations regarding the quality in the manufacturing of fine furniture. However, this fine furniture, unique in quality and design, is by no means only available to the well to do German. On the contrary, the Government with th various leading communities unde her control, are giving their special attention to the furnishin of the less fortunate.

Loans For Newly-Weds

Newly—weds, for instance, c obtain from the Reich a so-call "Ehestandsdarlehen" of one thou sand Reichsmark which sum lows them to cover their needs in furnishing a home. Loans of that kind have already been made to more than 600,000 young couples. It is taken care, however, that all equipment necessary for a young household are being purchased in the right quality. So it happens that a price-competition, which was invited by the Reichs-Cabinet of Art, has resulted in gathering a remarkable collection of excellent designs for furniture being within the reach of also the smallest purse. There furthermore have been published by the Department of Home dwellings a number of very good designs c complete furnishings. Exhibitions, organized by the Reichs—Cabinet of Art, the National Socialistic Cultural Society and other leading bodies, bring to the attention of the public furniture and all necessary household equipment of best quality and perfect in form and partly at very low prices. So it is possible for a young couple of to-day to purchase for the loan of Rm. 1,000—the furnishings of good quality for a kitchen-living-room, one bedroom, and a small hall, including the most essential equipments for a new household.

Upon entering a nicely furnished German home, one immediately feels oneself surrounded by an atmosphere of happy living. The beauty and comfort of the furniture of also the most modest of homes, the prevailing light colours, the carefully chosen tones of covers and casings, being frequently hand-women and hand-printed; here and there an effective object of artistic handicraft, being the pride of the family; a vase, filled with flowers, the German woman never forgets, is what to the German man means that what the word "Home" comprises in his language. That home of to-day which is planned and cultivated with love and devotion reflecting the very essence of the German soul and the German heart.

Dorothy Bartlam

Miss DOROTHY BARTLAM winner of the "Daily Mail" Beauty Competition and now famous as a British film and stage star, is a thorough believer in the systematic development of beauty.

She says, "That well-known saying 'my face is my fortune' is literally true in my case. The glaring lights of the film studio are merciless in their exposure of a neglected skin. That is why I take the utmost pains with my skin. My career and my happiness depend on it.

.....

The modern woman has made a science of beauty culture. She knows that with a little effort she can possess that most charming of all possessions, a really lovely skin. I have found in my own case that a series of beauty exercises regularly carried out is a sure way of keeping my complexion always lovely. Let me give you a tip Send for the Oatine Beauty Book. It was really a tremendous help to me and I know you will find it so too."

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BERMONDSEY SOLARIUM

An Object-Lesson In Civics

(By "A SUN WORSHIPPER")

Saturday, November 7th, 1936 will ever be remembered by protagonists of Physiotherapy as a red letter day in the annals of Physical Medicine, for on that memorable day was opened by Councillor G. Loveland, J.P., Mayor of Bermondsey, the world's largest Actinotherapy clinic. Bermondsey, a borough in England, had its own economic and health problems and the way in which these problems have been tackled and successfully solved evokes our admiration. A time there was when this obscure Borough was "the subject of music halls jokes and no one thought that any good could come out of it," but by following an enlightened and progressive policy in public health work, it has set an example which may profitably be followed by others and possesses to-day the best equipped and well managed Public Health Centre.

Health Problems Of Bermondsey

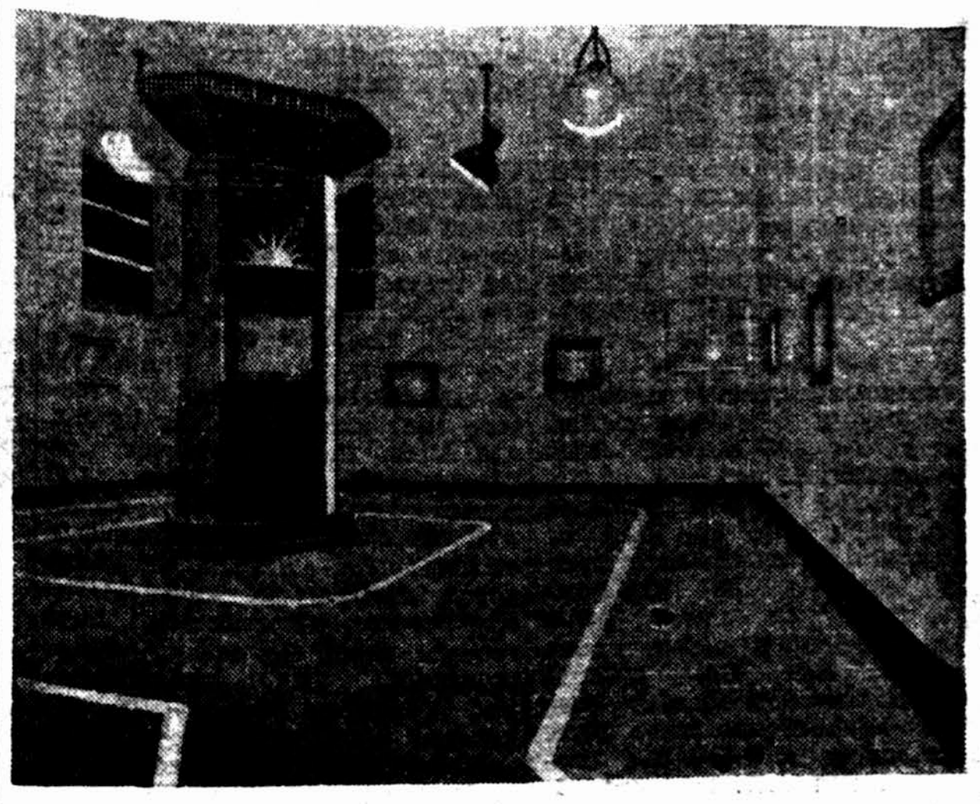
Bermondsey is South of the Thames in E. London comprising about 2-1|2 square miles of a low-lying area, most of which is below high tide level. It is thickly populated (75 persons per acre) and in the nineteenth century it had several epidemics of cholera, typhus, influenza, small pox, etc., and tuberculosis showed a high mortality from the beginning. The people are poor most of them being employed in docks, tanneries and factories. Some vital statistics will prove how by following an enlightened policy the Borough Council was in a position to better the lot of the people. It succeeded in reducing infantile mortality from 185 per 1000 births in 1900 to 69 in 1935 and the mortality affecting all other ages fell from 23.3 in 1900 to 11.7 in 1935—figures which will amply bring to the reader's mind the fact that determination and faith can achieve many ideals which otherwise would be very difficult to be fulfilled. Other statistics could be easily cited, but these two alone are best indications of the remarkable work done by Bermondsey Borough Council 'Fathers.'

The Borough Council had realized that reforms would not succed without the co-operation of those whom it was desired to reform and thus gave a systematic education in health through schools, visitors and open air lectures. It was the first to open a light clinic for artificial light treatment in 1924 and it is the present development of this part of its health services that I shall describe now.

In 1911 the first Turberculosis Dispensary was started in Bermondsey by the Central Fund for the promotion of Dispensaries for the prevention of Tuberculosis and was subsequently taken over by the Borough Council in 1915. Unfortunately the War then proved a great obstacle in further development till in 1925 the first artificial sunlight clinic was started in one house in Grange Road.

Origin Of Solarium

The origin of the Bermondsey Solarium is really very romantic and I cannot do better than copy the words of Dr. R. King Brown, Medical Officer of Health for Bermondsey from 1901 to 1928, who has described in a broadcast talk the development of the Solarium. The learned Doctor says: "One day in 1924 I attended a lecture at Guy's Hospital by the well-known Dr. Rollier of Switzerland. This lecture was all about light, and it literally made me 'see the light' for the first time. In the most matter-of-fact way he described the most wonderful cures of disease by the simple process of exposing patients naked to the brilliant sunshine of the Alps. When he put on lantern slides showing patients before and after this treatment—well, to say, I was astounded would be describing it mildly. Here were pictures of little children—and grown people, too—who had been sent to Switzerland with crippled limbs and bent backs, thin, miserable-looking objects, with signs of prolonged suffering in their faces, some of them looking as though no human power could restore them to health. Photographs taken six months, or even two years, later showed a difference that was almost miraculous. Bent backs had become straight; crippled limbs were free; thin pinched faces were round and glowing with health. As a medical man I am not supposed to deal in miracles, but I thought then, as I do still, that these cures by sunlight could hardly be described by any other word.



One of the flood-light rooms in the Bermondsey Solarium

After a visit to Switzerland to see the results with my own eyes, I was more than convinced that treatment by sunlight was of enormous benefit. I was determined to bring it to Bermondsey. You have all heard that sunlight is the best doctor, but that the trouble is to get an appointment with him. That was our difficulty, and we resolved to get over the shortage of nature sunlight by producing sunlight artificially.

Artificial Sun Light

I was fairly confident myself, but I felt that it was too much to go to a responsible Health Committee and complain about the lack of sunlight in Bermondsey and ask for an artificial substitute right away. So I went to the Electric Light Department at the Town Hall, and got them to rig up five old discarded street lamps in a big room at the Tuberculosis Dispensary. For nearly a year we tried out these lamps on all kinds of cases until we were satisfied that we could produce artificially in Bermondsey, the curative effects of the natural sun in the Alps. When the results of that year's experiments with old arc lamps were reported to my Council, they became as enthusiastic as I was, and I was given a free hand to construct a complete set of rooms for artificial sunlight treatment."

Thus in June 1926, Bermondsey Borough Council opened their Solarium equipped with 3 Alpine Sun Lamps, one Kromayer Lamp, two Sollux Lamps, six Jesionek Lamps and two Carbon Arc Lamps. The equipment allowed for treatment upto 350 patients per working day but in 1931 it was found necessary to enlarge the equipment and in 1936 at last a central Building was created in which all forms of Public Health Services were centred.

The New Public Health Centre built and equipped at the total cost of £44,925 was designed by the Borough architects and constructed by direct labour. The building is modernistic in design and well planned.

On the ground floor are placed the departments of Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, and Chiropody; and a dark-room for ear, nose and throat work as also offices for the health visitors, almoner and clerical staff. On the top floor are placed the X-ray Apparatus and the Dental Clinic and the public analyst's laboratory.

But the special and the most interesting feature of the Health Centre is the extensive facilities provided on the first floor of the building for actino-therapy. Here are also rooms for Diathermy treatment and massage and exercise.

The Solarium

The Light Department is a model of its kind, being the largest in the world, enabling 50 patients at a time to receive treatment. It is not an easy job to plan and equip a big light department, for many complex factors such as the staff, routine, technique, etc., have to be taken into consideration and Hanovia Ltd., the world-famous designers and makers of actino-therapy equipment, to whom this task was assigned, are indeed to be congratulated upon making a perfect job of the whole affair. Altogether 64 Hanovia U.V.R. Lamps have been installed in the Solarium to give artificial light treatment.

For general light baths there are two separate floodlight rooms for the male and the female. Each of these rooms is 18 ft. square and contains a central rectangular pillar with a U.V. parabolic reflector lamp built into each of its four sides. Three such lamps are also built into each of the four walls. These sixteen lamps are well-known Alpine Sun Lamps of Hanovia Ltd. Their rays are so directed that at no point in the treatment zone there is lessening of radiation. Thus general irradiation of the body is perfectly achieved. Besides Ultra-Violet Ray Lamps, there are also 8

(Continued on page 46)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS, 1913 to 1936, with Explanatory Notes and Commentaries, by Solomon Judah, LL.B., Advocate, (O.S.), High Court, Bombay. Pp. Xli, 485. Price Rs. 15.

The Companies Act of 1929 made important changes in the pre-existing law of Companies in England. Companies in India follow generally the English pattern. For this reason, and also because of the immense growth of company formation in India, it became necessary to revise the entire law on the subject. This was done and the Amending Act of 1936 was the result. The Amending Act has made substantial and numerous alterations in almost every department of the law. All the amendments, may be described generally as improvements. A number of inconsistencies have, however, crept into the Act. These may be removed by means of a short amending Act. Until that is done, the position of those having to advise clients on several points of company management is unenviable. Mr. Judah, who is known for his Handbook on Indian Companies Law, has dealt with the whole subject in a painstaking and appreciative manner. Instead of overburdening the book with the case law wholesale. he has resorted to a judicial selection, for which he deserves the thanks of practitioners. Of all the books on the Indian Companies Act (as amended) published so far within the knowledge of the reviewer, this book is one of the best. It is bound to be popular with lawyers. students of law, and businessmen alike. It is both practical and businesslike. One wishes that the author had written a longer preface than he has permitted himself, in which he would have given an appraisal of the Act, and commented on the Form of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account provided by the Act, pointing out how far it falls short of the ideal of placing before the members of a company, "a true and correct view" of its affairs. The last word has not been said on company legislation and will not be said for a long while. During the process of evolution, it is good to have such an excellent friend as Mr. Judah's book, as a guide and companion, on the road.

N. H. P.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CHINA

The "Information Bulletin" dated April 21, 1937, published by the Council of International Affairs gives an account of the economic conditions in China in 1936. The bulletin records a general improvement in the economic conditions apart from increased political stability. There has been considerable improvement in Chinese commodity prices which contributed to the economic well-being of the Chinese masses. The currency position has greatly been strengthened during the year. An increase in the agriculture production has been recorded in 1936 compared with the previous five years, although the acreage remained much the same. Agricultural technique has greatly been improved, and rural financial facilities have also increased. During 1936, the progress of the cotton industry was very encouraging. Many industrial enterprises, including the paper industry, chemical industry and vegetable oil industry, received special attention from the Government. Many articles such as tea, silk, cotton, rice, wood oil were tested by the Government with the intention of improving exports and thereby increasing the volume of foreign trade. Very useful statistics have been published in this bulletin which gives detailed information about the acreage, production, imports, exports, customs revenue, etc. Altogether this is a very useful publication for all those interested in the welfare of China.

K. B. N.

Co-operation In The Punjab

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE PUNJAB. By Ata Ullah. (The Indian Co-operative Series: Volume 4) G. Allen & Unwin. 16s.

Among the various provinces of India, the Punjab occupies to-day a unique place in the Co-operative world by reason of the range and variety of the Co-operative institutions that it possesses. According to a recent official publication, there are in the Punjab nearly 22,000 Co-operative Societies, containing 7,00,000 members and employing a working capital of over 12 crores of Rupees. It is estimated that 45 per cent. of the 34,000 villages in the province have a society of one kind or another, and there are more non-credit societies in the Punjam than in any other Indian province. This book represents the first attempt to explain how and on what lines this development has taken place and to survey in detail the progress that has been achieved. It is replete with quotations from publication like the Maclegon Committees and the Banking Committees' Reports, the annual reports of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab, and the model bye-laws and leaflets issued by the Co-operative Department. But it is much more than a Manual or Handbook for Co-operative workers in the province, and even a reader previously unacquainted with the Co-operative movements in the province can see it in the proper perspective and confirm his own ideas about its achievements, its failures and its potentialities.

One only wishes that Mr. Ata Ullah had brought to bear on the evolution of the record his critical faculties even more thoroughly than is actually the case. In recording a number of failures, Mr. Ata Ullah stresses the characteristics of the Punjab peasant which have prevented it from exploiting the movement fully to his economic advantage. The Punjab peasant, he observes, "is what his dull, unchanging surrounding have made him—conservative, illiterate, ignorant, suspicious, jealous, fond of litigation, incapable of making a sustained effort for his own improvement, extravagant, a confirmed borrower, industrious, honest, simple, confiding, devoted to his benefactors, hard to teach, fond of his occupation, an extreme loner of land, incapable of making even small sacrifices for large issues and willing to sustain huge losses for contemptibly small issues." All these, however, are the characteristics inherent in a population whom, in a stagnant and even decadent rural society, the State had hitherto failed to educate and organize. The attempt at economic organization on co-operative lines came before the attempt at education. May it not be as Mr. Ata Ullah remarks in his Chapter on "Education and Co-operation" that "we did not begin at the right end?" It is because understanding of the economic implications and persistence in effort have, (according to Mr. Ata Ullah) been lacking that a number of interesting experiments such as cattle insurance and co-operative commission sale shops have failed. Growth from below after the appreciation and imbibing of co-operative principles by the local peasantry might have yielded more lasting though much slower results.

Then, again, one wonders whether all the wrath that Mr. Ata Ullah directs to the rapacious money-lender (the adjective appears nearly a dozen times in the book) leads us any further on the search for a better rural economy. The economic equilibrium has been up set in the Punjab, as in other parts of India, for reasons that are referred to by Mr. Ata Allah in his Chapter on "Agricultural Indebtedness and Aspect of Rural Credit." As he well observes: "The introduction of machinery import of cheap goods, changes in public tastes, and various other factors have brought about the fall of village industries. The agriculturists find themselves now entirely dependent upon agriculture. This combined with an increase in their numbers, makes the situation all the more difficult for them." These conditions created the need for unproductive borrowing and the capitalist system which our rulers brought with them from the west enabled a class of capitalists to grow rich at the expense of the primary produce. Again, to quote Mr. Ata Ullah: "The export of agricultural produce brought good profits to the middle man and comparatively little to the producer. The new system of land revenue rendered it imperative for the cultivator to sell his produce without delay and therefore at low prices. The introduction of a new system of law and administration entirely changed the nature of money-lending and created unprecedented opportunities for the exploitation of the needy son of the soil by the cunning Sahukar." The Sahukar, too, is thus a creature of the circumstances. Instead of reacting at him why not change the circumstances that breed usury?

Another bete noire of Mr. Ata Ullah's is the educated Punjabi. The educated Punjabi, as a class, plays an insignificant part in the Co-operative movement in the Punjab, except when he is taken up in service. And if the movement has gone on well without him he may be ignored. If it falters and fails then he cannot be blamed because even his opposition should be unavailing if Co-operators are firm of purpose and unflinchingly loyal. For the underlings of various Government departments Mr. Ata Ullah has withering contempt. They may be stupid and corrupt but does Mr. Ata Ullah pause to inquire why that should be so in an administrative system which its protagonists claim to be efficient and incorruptible? Officialdom either in the Punjab or elsewhere, cannot shirk its share of the responsibility for the inefficieny and corruption rampant in various Government departments, for the men at the top are the masters and creators of the machine and if it goes wrong they must set it right. The system has become rotten because it is so thoroughly irresponsible, though such an obvious conclusion appears to have escaped Mr. Ata Ullah's otherwise keen in sight.

OMAR KHAYYAM

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM.—Published by D. B. Taraporewala, Sons & Co., Treasure House of Books, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4" x 6." Pp. 255. Rs. 2-4-0.

This is a very attractive edition of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the quatrians of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet of Nishapur, Persia. The book which is illustrated, includes all the "rubaiyat" which have appeared in the first two editions of Fitzgerald's. The translation has already gained a fame which is immortal and, therefore, it is needless to say anything about it and also about the genuineness of all the quatrains contained in this book. Whether they are genuine or not, will remain a controversy, but the translation will continue to be a proof of the genius of Fitzgerald.

To this translation is added another versified translation of a well-known allegorical poem in Persian — Salaman-i-Absal — which is prescribed as a text-book for the University examinations in the Bombay province. This translation is sure to prove helpful to the students of Persian.

It is a small handy volume, worthy of being kept in one's library. Lover of Omar Khayyam's philosophy of life are sure to appreciate the present edition.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

PREM KAHANI. Piarey Lal Bhalla. Can be had from the National Board of Publications, Sabzi Mandi, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 132. Paper Cover Re. 1.

This describes exhaustively the love-story of ex-King Edward VIII. The writer begins from the very beginning of the affair and while sympathising with the ex-King in his personal afflictions blames the British Cabinet for creating a situation which made it impossible for him to continue as King. The author pays a glowing tribute to the King for saving his country from a terrible revolution and prays that the couple may live a life of happiness for the rest of their days. The books was evidently written long before the marriage of the ex-King was celebrated with Mrs. Simpson.

There is much scope for improvement in the book so far as printing and the quality of paper are concerned. The price should be reduced as it is excessive.

MUHAMMAD-E-ARABI. By Pandit Gopinath Joshi, Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Jaipur State, Crown 8vo. Pp. 12. Price not stated.

Pandit Gopinath Joshi has written "A short note on the life of Muhammad, the Prophet of Arabia" in English and the Urdu version seems to be an abstract of the same. The writer has approached the subject in an appreciative spirit and has also given a synopsis of the Prophet's teachings, together with the chief incidents of his life. The booklet has been written for the benefit of all and so it should be read by all interested in the comparative study of the religions of the world. Mr. Amiruddin Khan, in his beautiful foreward, makes an appeal to the followers of all religious faiths living in India to live in accordance with the teachings of the great founders of religions and thereby add to the spiritual solace of mankind.

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

New Film Censors—Innocent of Film World—Just Another Apple For J. P.s—Hustled Measure!—New Legislators Must Recast—London Takes Notice—Fallacies Of Indian Art—Superimposed From Abroad—Retailed By Sentimental Dope Dealers At Home—Professor Roerich Serves Sugar And Candy—Utters The Great Word "Oeuvre"—Firman For "Entire History Of Art"—Mr. Constable Shocks South Kensington—Tradition Of "Copious Libation"—Professor Roerich Is "Precisely Along" And Also "Above" Modern Thought And "Level"!

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary announced last week the names of those who will now form the newly constituted Bombay Board of Film Censors. An analysis of the personnel would be instructive. Out of the eleven members on the Board, three, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Collector of Bombay and the Collector of Customs, Bombay, are appointed ex-officio. Of the remaining eight, two represent women. No less than five J.P.'s are assigned a place on the Board out of the balance of six. Obviously, the Bombay Board of Film Censors is just another luscious apple kindly reserved for them.

Everybody knows the number of privileges conferred on the J.P.'s. No body would grudge the J.P.'s a few more of similar privileges. But when it comes to something as intelligent or at least as wide-awake and modern an affair as film censorship one would expect that the public would obtain the responsible services of a class less distinctly pre-Victorian in mental make-up and "moral" outlook.

National Anomaly Cured By New Legislators.

The seat which seems to be reserved for a member of the Indian Educational Service is, of course, no compensation. There is far too much of the official weight and atmosphere on the Board and the task of nominating the personnel has the appearance of being hustled up. Not one on the Board can even remotely be associated with any section of the film public, art or industry. This is a national, social and cultural anomaly that must be cured. This is where our new legislators can help, if necessary by securing the recasting of the Cinematograph Act of 1918. Let us have the services of independent, enlightened and cultured men and women who would be more directly responsible to the people and actively responsive to social and cultural aspirations, more progressive than most of the J.P.'s appointed and the representative of the Indian Educational Service.

The London Tradition Of Indian Art

I was surprised to read Prof. W. G. Constable's comments in the London "Listener" on the exhibition organised nearly two months ago at the Royal Institute Galleries by the Royal British Colonial Society of Artists. I was pleasantly surprised. The sterile tradition in London, propagated by literate "Orientalists," pseudo-philosophers and "friends" of India, seems to be to consider discussions on Indian art in terms of art not only superfluous but positively the thing no "respectable" worthy would do.

Bombay has, for nearly two decades, made heroic attempts to destroy that attitude. But the sentimental dope dealers elsewhere in India who have chosen the conveniently profitable business of seeing art in terms of big letters and cloudy philosophy have, for obvious reasons, failed to challenge the "authentic" versions of Indian art manufactured for their benefit specially by South Kensington. On the contrary, the tendency with them seems to be to push the trade of romantic morbidities in art until its absurdity could no longer, with advantage to themselves, be screened by fine words and loftily stereotyped platitudes.

Amber For Jewellery.

The Professor Pronounces

For example, there has been seldom even in the literature of Indian art such an imposing edifice of wordy sugar and candy with such microscopic substance as that revealed in what is described as a "Diary Leaf," published in the current number of the "Twentieth Century," and "dedicated" by Prof. Nicholas Roerich to the work of Syt. Asit Kumar Haldar in the Allahabad Municipal Museum. The seemingly judicious tone and the embroidery on the real meaning of "oeuvre," with which the Professor introduces his subject find a strangely truncated termination.

Says the Professor,—"In all kinds of creativeness—in literature, in music, in the graphic arts—everywhere an attentive and careful correlation is decidely necessary." The correlation, if is to mean any tangible value, is to be, of course, more precise than being merely vaguely "attentive and careful." It demands intellectual integrity and intelligent, reasoned and well-informed judgment. Let that pass, however.

Evokes "History"

Professor further observes:—"History passing from personal 'oeuvre,' appraises also the 'oeuvre' of an entire nation, of a whole epoch." What would history say to the bathos of words with which the historic adjudicator breaks down abruptly and ultimately. He does not "correlate" the work of Asit Haldar. Nor does he tell us exactly how, to use his idiom, he "appraises" Haldar's work in the perspective of "an entire nation of whole epoch."

"We" Are "Along" Precisely And Also "Above"

"We," that is the Professor, see Haldar's work "precisely along the line of progressive modern thought." He sees it also "above" the "modern level." So that it is both "precisely along" and "above" modern thought and level! One could not possibly discover in all this verbosity the imperceptible needle of "precise" information or judgment. In Haldar, "we shall find," continues the dignified Professor, "that type of artists who throughout the entire history of art stand out as great magnets and beacons." Having known the Professor's tearful outlook on history one need not be nervous. But it is now essential and wise, particularly for those placed like Professor Roerich, to know that there are now some at least of the younger generation of intellectuals in India—both among artists and exponents of art and culture in India—who have remained uncontaminated by the deluge of "versey" words, who do not regard sentimental fervour as anything approaching a substitute to knowledge, information and reasoned judgment.

Colourful Words No Tribute

Their challenging number is increasing. And, they demand from those who, like Professor Roerich, undertake to adjudicate these qualities as an indispensable credential for all those claiming to recommend to intellectuals in India the work of Indian artists or to judge Indian art. Colour on canvas may be a virtue with painters like Nicholas Roerich. But colour degenerates into fulsome, nauseating, sugar and candy when Professor Roerich employs it in words excitedly to cloak the absence of intelligent form. Nicholas Roerich thus descends, stoops from being the artist of the brush to being "arty" with the pen. Why? Can it be that he thinks that that is the way to win the allegiance and respect of alert, informed, intellectuals, in India. If he does, it is no tribute to them, to him or to the artists he has chosen to pour, as Mr. Havell would say, his "copious libations."

Mr. Constable Shocks South Kensington

Would he feel shocked to know that Syt. Haldar's work in London is seen as "mainly the mechanical use of older methods, with little reference to conditions of India to-day and with little sense of personal conviction in the artist" Such works as "Akbar The Builder" and "The Maid of Bengal," are, remarks Mr. Constable, "little more than skilful pastiches of Moghul work on a larger scale" —exactly the kind of which Professor Rothenstein, of South Kensington fame, inspired for India House But Mr. Constable is not from the "expert" London coteries of romantic "Orientalists" and "friends" in South Kensington. He does not belong to the South Kensington sect of art of "spiritualists". Nor is he domiciled in India, like our Professor Roerich, committed to prosper as an exotic "spiritual" poet, prophet, painter and man of letters. Mr. W. G. Constable comes from Canada—unspoilt by romancers in India and untouched by the "friendly" fraternity in London.

No More Dope Needed

He can, therefore, afford to be intelligent, informed, discriminate. He can, above all, afford to visualise as well as estimate Indian art in terms of art. Mr. Constable may be assured that India has survived the childish stage of fulsome appreciation. It is also passing the more crudely primitive stage of dividing the black and white scheme of the "material" art of the West and the "spiritual" art of the East.

OUR SHORT STORY

"The Shot"

(BY A. S. PUSHKIN)

(Specially translated from the Russian for "The Bombay Chronicle" by A. Aziz Azad, Moscow).

(Concluded from our issue of Sunday last).

Several years had elapsed when domestic affairs compelled me to settle in a poor village in N—district. Engaged in family matters I had not stopped recalling quietly my former care-free and boisterous life. It was more difficult than anything else to become accustomed to spending autumn and winter evenings absolutely alone. Somehow or other I could drag through the time until dinner, chatting with the bailiff, over seeing the work, or visiting new institutions; but when the sun began to set I simply did not know what to do with myself. The limited number of books that I found under the shelves and in the store room, were soon learned by heart. All the tales that the landlady, Kirilovna, could remember had been related, the songs of the peasant women made me gloomy. I took to brewing real liquor but this gave me headaches; indeed, I confess, I was afraid of becoming a drunkard from boredom, that is to say, the worst type of drunkard, of which I saw many an example in our district. There were no near neighbours, but two are three old sots whose conversation consisted only of titters and sobs. Seclusion was more bearable.

At a distance of about four versts from my house there was situated a rich estate belonging to countess B—. but only the manager lived there, and the countess had visited her estate only once, in the first year of her marriage, even then she had lived there not more than a month. But in the second spring of my seclusion a rumour was afloat that the countess and her husband would come to pass the summer in her estate. Indeed, they arrived at the beginning of June.

The arrival of a rich neighbour is an important event for rural people. The landlords and their households talk about it some two months before and three years afterward. I myself, then, I confess, was strongly affected by the news of the arrival of the young and beautiful neighbour; I was burning with impatience to see her, and therefore on the very first Sunday after her arrival, set out after dinner for the village—to present myself to their excellencies as the nearest neighbour and a most faithful servant. A lackey led me to the count's office and then went to report my arrival. The vast office was furnished with all possible luxuries; around the walls there were bookcases and on each of them a bronze bust, over the marble fireplace there was a wide mirror; the floor was covered with green boadcloth on which rugs were spread. Unaccustomed to xuries in my humble corner, and nor having had the occasion for a long time to see other's wealth, I became timid and waited for the count with a kind of uneasiness, as a village visitor awaits the coming out of the minister. The door opened and a man thirty-two years of age entered; he looked handsome. The count came to me with an appearance of frank friendliness; I tried to gather courage and started to introduce myself, but he stopped me. We sat down. His speech, open and kind, soon dispersed my wild shyness; I was already beginning to feel natural, when suddenly the countess entered and confusion overpowered me more than before. Indeed she was a beauty. The count presented me to her; I wanted to appear at ease, but the more I tried to assume an air of calm, the more awkward I felt. They, in order to give me an opportunity to quiet myself and become used to the new acquaintances, began to talk between themselves, treating me as a good neighbour, without any ceremony. Meanwhile, I began to walk to and fro looking at the books and paintings.

I am not an expert in paintings, but one of them attracted my attention. It was a view in Switzerland; but it struck me not because of its artistic value, but because it had been shot through by two bullets, one hiting into the other.

"Here is a good shot," I said, addressing the count.

"Yes," he replied, "the shot is remarkable. Do you shoot well?" he continued.

"Sometimes," I replied, being pleased that at last the conversation had touched a subject familiar to me. "At thirty paces I would not miss a card, it is understood, with pistol I had used."

"Is that so?" said the countess with an expression of deep interest; "and you, my friend, can you hit a card at thirty paces?"

"Sometimes," replied the count, "we will try. In my time, my aim was not bad; but now for four years I have not had a pistol in my hand."

"Oh," I remarked, "in that case I wager that Your Excellency will not hit a card even at twenty paces; pistols require daily practice. This I know from experience; in our regiment I was considered one of the best marksmen. Once it happened that I did not touch a pistol for a month; mine was being repaired; what do you think, Your Excellency? for the first time, when I began to shoot, I missed four times in succession aiming at a bottle at twenty-five paces. We had a cavalry captain, an entertaining wisecracker; he happened to be present and remarked, 'it seems, brother, that your hand refuses to be raised against the bottle.' No, Your Excellency, do not despise practice, otherwise you will lose your skill. The best marksmen that I ever met, shot every day, at least three times before dinner. This was as habitual with him as a glass of vodka."

The count and the countess were pleased that I had begun to talk. "And how did he shoot?" the count asked me.

"This is how, Your Excellency; if he saw a fly sitting on the wall; you laugh, countess? By God! it is true. If he happened to see a fly he would shout, "Kuzka, pistols! Kuzka would bring his loaded pistols, crack, and he had shot the fly into the wall!"

"That was remarkable!" said the count: "and what was his name?"

"Silvio, Your Excellency."

"Silvio!" cried out the count, jumping up from his place, "and did you know him?"

"Certainly I did, Your Excellency; we were friends; he was treated in our regiment like a brother and comrade; yes, and for five years I have had no news of him. So Your Excellency also knew him?"

"I knew him. Knew him very well. Did he not tell you one very strange incident?"

"Not about the slap, Your Excellency, he received at a ball from some rascal?"

"Did he tell you the name of that rascal?"

"No, Your Excellency, he didn't. . . . . Ah! Your Excellency," I continued, guessing the truth.

(Continued on page 47)

"Dictators Are Fooling Us All The Time"

Powers' Non-Intervention Policy Is "All Bunkum, A Sham And A Cheat", Says Lloyd George

The non-intervention policy in Spain was described by Mr. Lloyd George on June 30 as "all bunkum, a sham and a cheat."

The Dictators, he said, were fooling us all the time.

Mr. Lloyd George was addressing an open-air meeting held at Walton by the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction on behalf of Mr. Ronald Haylor, Progressive Front candidate in the Chertsey by-election says the "News Chronicle."

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government had taken in hand in connection with Spain a policy of non-intervention. (A Voice: "Quite right.")

"Well," asked Mr. Lloyd George, "where is it?"

For 9 or 10 months the Government had been running that job, but Spain was full of German and Italian munitions and 100,000 foreign troops.

"While we thought we were keeping them all away the Dictators were fooling us the whole time."

Replying to another interruption, Mr. Lloyd George asked if the suggestion was that Mr. Eden knew this all the time and that he was not being fooled.

"Then," declared Mr. Lloyd George, "all I can say is what is your opinion of a man who says he was working Non-Intervention and tells the House of Commons he was doing it, and all the time he knew it was all bunkum, a sham and a cheat

"I want England to make up her mind what her policy is before she declares it. If she reckons up the cost and finds it is more than she can undertake, then she ought not to undertake it. But if she does her honour demands that she shall stand by it.

"These Dictators are on top. They have not got any resources comparable with those of France, Russia and ourselves, but all the same they call the tune.

"You say that if we stand up to these Dictators there will be war. I tell you this—if we don't stand up to them there certainly will be war."

The danger for this country, continued Mr. Lloyd George, was that the Dictators wanted Spain in their hands. But let them see what would happen if Franco won with the help of the Germans and the Italians. In the event of war, the Mediterranean would be a closed sea to us.

The Dictators were not thinking of the principles of the quarrels. They were preparing against the contingency of war and were securing an advantageous position.

"This Farce Of Non-Intervention"

"Rather than have this farce of Non-Intervention I would that you should declare neutrality, and then let both parties, if they must needs fight, buy their material wherever they like. That, at any rate, would be fair to both parties.

"At present by this sham of non-intervention, you are keeping down the people who were our friends in the war.

"You are helping the others to destroy their cities, to massacre their women and children and to plant aerodromes and submarine bases.

"What is happening at this very moment? The Germans and Italians have withdrawn from control and everybody says 'What a triumph for Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech!' I knew that it meant mischief.

"Then our Government says 'Won't you let us fill the gap?' Oh, no. There ain't goin' to be no gap. They have their own ships there.

"The Portuguese, now their obedient servants, have given orders that the observers along their frontiers are to be suspended—for a few days.

"What does that mean? There is more stuff pouring in. The fact of the matter is we have been fooled all round the ring.

"Our Ministers have been diddled and deceived all round by much cleverer men than themselves. These Dictators, believe me, are very able men."

They were, he added, astute, courageous and determined men.

(Continued on page 46)

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORTS

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Some time ago the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram, President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, issued a statement to the Press advocating a National Physical Training and Sports Convention. As this has not found any publicity on this side of India, I am reproducing it from "The Field-Madras" 'in extenso' hein:—

For some years past the All-India Lawn Tennis Association has been striving hard to popularise and improve the standard of the game of Tennis in the country with the active Co-operation of the Provincial Associations whose help is very valuable. That this has partly succeeded very few will deny. Tennis has become very popular and there are more Tennis players now than some years back. But, in spite of the popularity of the game and the probable improvement in the general standard, the improvement in the standards of our Champions is not what should be. It is unfortunate that we cannot claim players who can hold their own against any of the World's first ten.

GOOD MATERIAL BUT SLOW PROGRESS

I am not here discouraging our talent. I am fully aware of the very good material we have and am even conscious of the slow progress that we are making. But that is not enough. When India is commanding the respect of the Sports-World in the spheres of Polo and Hockey, why cannot she command equal respect in the sphere of Tennis? That we have the material none can deny. That we can play Tennis right round the year, perhaps with a couple of months' exception in certain places is equally true. And it is equally true that in international Tennis we are low. What are the reasons? We have got to face facts. Something must be wrong somewhere.

VISIT OF FOREIGN TEAMS

Taking for granted that the material is available, it may be that due to certain factors we are not able to mould the material into correct shape. The Association incurred heavy losses by bringing out foreign teams to India. Even though the visits had popularised the game and had shown the country what International Tennis is like, still the corresponding amount of its beneficial influence on our Champions is not visible.

Therefore, the Association has realised that real improvement in standard is dependent on giving our promising players the benefit of coaching. We are looking ahead. It is also felt that our promising players should be given the benefit of going abroad on tennis tours under proper captains so that they may come into contact with first class International Tennis.

A.I.L.T.A's. AMBITION

These two methods coupled with proper training, the value of training is yet to be realised here in its entirety, should within reasonable time make us achieve our objective. I am eagerly looking forward to the day when Indian players will be ranked among world's first ten. The day may come when the name of India shall be inscribed on the famous Davis Cup. It may be a fond hope now, but till that is achieved the All-India Lawn Tennis Association shall not rest or congratulate itself."

PROBLEM OF FUNDS

Then he refers to the enterprising spirit of the U. P. Tennis Improvement Committee and the generosity of Prince Madansinhji of Cutch which enabled the A.I.L.T.A. to get some of its players coached by Weiss and Ramillion. The improvement in players was really remarkable, according to the Yuvaraja. Unfortunately, this coaching could not be continued finance being the stumbling block Some time back an appeal for funds had been made. But the response was poor. Still we believe, says the President, that ultimately it shall not be said that Tennis in India suffered for want of 'funds.' It is to be hoped that lovers of Tennis will respond.

Proceeding further he mentions the fact that the team which the A.I.L.T.A. wanted to send to Europe this year could not go for want of a Captain. He assures us that all efforts are being made to fulfil this long-standing desire in 1938. Efforts are also being made to get a coach this winter to India. Also if possible the Association wants to train some of the Indians as good coaches.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Finally he writes: "There must be an intense campaign in favour of sports in general in India. The youth of India must be strong and well-built and must be able to bear the stress of life. Sports not only give a beautiful body but also develop the character in the human being. It is high time that the Universities made physical training and sports compulsory to all students. It is highly desirable that the Government of India should have a National Board of Physical Training and Sports with branches in the various provinces if need be. National health and fitness are of paramount importance. They are assets to intellectual and spiritual growth.

I suggest the convening of a National Convention of Physical Training and sports to devise methods to popularise the cause. The representatives of various sports Associations and the like should be invited."

STOP FOREIGN VISITS

The President of the A.I.L.T.A. has invited the Press to give their valuable suggestions. I readily join with him in the co-operation in making India a Champion Tennis Nation. The readers of the "Chronicle" are aware that I have discussed the points raised in the Yuvaraja's letter time and again. I do not mind repeating them here in short.

It is generally agreed that the purpose for which foreign tennis teams are being invited from year to year at considerable expense and loss has been fully served. The interest and enthusiasm for the game has spread far and wide. And the number of players has risen by leaps and bounds. It would, therefore, be most advisable for the A.I.L.T.A. to have a little respite in this direction.

CAMPAIGN FOR COURTS

The importance of coaching can not be exaggerated. Our promising players must have the benefit of advice and guidance from experienced masters so that they may reach their zenith with the least effort. And this must start at the beginning of their career as they are doing it in the schools of England, America and elsewhere.

Of equal importance is the question of intensive practice and regular training. For this purpose our players must be provided with sufficient number of courts. But there is a terrible shortage of courts everywhere. Our Gymkhanas and Clubs are mightily afraid of adding to the existing number of their courts owing to the great expense on their maintainance. Pure tennis clubs are a rare thing in the country. If the provincial associations can start a few at important centres of tennis, they will be rendering a great service to Lawn Tennis.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

The number of tennis tournaments has greatly increased in the country during the last few years. This is a very good sign of the times. But it is a tremendous drawback that the top-notch players of the various provinces meet one another on few occasions during a season. Is it not surprising that Bombay players have not seen most of the All-India ranked players in action on local Courts up to now? Sawhney and Ghaus Mahomed are mere names to them—just as Sleem and Jacob were in the days of yore. Similarly Bombay's leading players have always remained unknown—as far as demonstration of skill is concerned—to other parts of the country. Is it not strange that Ranga Rao and Wagle never went out of their provinces in their best days? I admit that things are improving gradually. But efforts should be made to gather the topping players of India more often and at different centres in the country. If the All-India Tennis Tournament is played by rotation in Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras and Allahabad and the first ranks are awarded to those players who win the All-India titles, I believe this purpose could be easily served.

TRAINING ABROAD

Foreign tours are an imperative necessity to our players. Unless they gain plenty of experience abroad, it is impossible for them to reach the highest standard or make use of their skill to best advantage. One must get used to the foreign environments in as much as he should have attain their standard. We have seen the vast improvements which players have made by participating in European tournaments frequently. The A.I.L.T.A. should therefore make their best efforts to send a team of promising players to Europe every year—or at least every alternate year. The idea of training Indian players as coaches is excellent. The importation of foreign experts is an expensive business. The sooner this idea is translated into reality the better it is for Indian Tennis.

WELCOME SUGGESTION

As for the establishment of a National Board of Physical Training and sports under the Government of India, I consider it a matter of duty on the part of the Government—Central as well as provincial—to pay greater attention to the physical development and recreation of the people. They should follow the examples of the British and Continental Government in this respect. I heartily welcome the idea of convening a National Convention at an early date. All questions pertaining to Physical Training and sports may be thrashed out there and constructive and concrete suggestions may be made therefrom to the Government for adoption.

HERE'S HOW TO SAY IT

Just in case it is needed, here is a list of the foreign equivalents of "Here's how", to paste in your hat before leaving for the Summer holiday abroad:

England—'Cheerio'.
France—'A votre sante'.
Germany and Austria—'Prosit'.
The Scandinavian Countries—'Skoll'.
Holland—'Op Uw gezondheid'.
Spain—'Salud'.
Yugoslavia—'Na zravlje'.
Italy—'Alia sua salute'.
Russia—'Zvasha darovia'.
Japan—'Banzal'.
China—'Gombei'.
Persia—'Salamati shemoh'.

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BIRTH CONTROL
After years of researches, recovered this herbal, safe and surest medicine for easy Birth control. No rules or restriction and none injurious. Money back guarantee. Price Permanent Rs. 5 and Temporary Rs 3. Apply to: SRI SWAMI & CO., PANCHPOTA, (B. C.) BENGAL.

-and know this!

Not all tooth-pastes are really antiseptic, their claims notwithstanding. For, the anti-septics used, ought to be effective in the medium of the Saliva of the mouth. Ask your Doctor!

But in Nova Dental Cream you have anti-septics of proved merit in oral hygiene. This tooth-paste contains selected astringents to harden and strengthen gums and it refreshes the mouth.

Real Science is not merely an economic exploiter but helps to alleviate pain and promote national economy. Compare the merit, the quantity and the cost of Nova with any other tooth paste. Know your own interest!

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Selling Agents:
RANGNEKAR & PALEKAR,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

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1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Much-travelled Parsi gentleman in comfortable circumstances would like friendly correspondence with refined lady, any community with nationalistic outlook and taste for rural surroundings. Box No. 8759, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately an experienced middle aged Lady Doctor M.B.B.S. for a State in Central India, stating minimum salary acceptable. Apply sharp to Box No. 8793, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Applicants for the Free Adlets for the Jobless are requested to write their applications on one side of the paper only. Such free Adlets will only be inserted as and when space can be available in the "Bombay Chronicle" or in the "Bombay Samachar." Applications for Free Adlets sent with any kind of conditional requests will be rejected. All such free Adlets will be inserted under Heading No. 56 with the Adletisers' full name and detailed address. Those who do not wish this type of free publicity are requested to send their Adlets under the paid Columns. (101)

Ramnikial Shantilal, C|o Baburao Patil, Shop No. 17, Mustafa Market, Near Kharakoova, Zavery Bazaar, Now Unemployed, wishes to be employed as a Fitter. Mechanic, Teacher, Clerk or for any similar job. Willing to go in the Mofussil. (101—42)

Cooverji Khimji, Nursey Old House, First Floor, Dana Bunder, Bombay 9, Now Unemployed, wishes to work as a rent collector or Garden Superviser. Experienced in Film Line also. (102—24)

Shivlal Motilal Bhavsar, Saraswati Building, Fourth Floor, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2, Now Unemployed, is willing to work in a Cloth Shop. Very much experienced in Cloth Market. Can arrange for Security if Bill Collector's job is given. (103—3)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

K. P. Parmar, 94 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, Now Unemployed, seeks job of a Canvasser or of a clerk anywhere in India on lowest possible wages. Promises to be a very willing worker. (104—35)

68. FLATS TO LET

5 Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" ground floor two westerly rooms flat Rs. 150. Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building" modern two and three rooms flats. Apply Subedar. (8796)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Wanted 80 Entrants for Station Master's and Signaller's courses. Allowance Rs. 30 and 20. Apply with -|1|6 to: The Railway Telegraph Training School, Barh Shah-Boola, Delhi. (8767)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Special Eczema Clinic, first in Bombay, for particulars write to Box 8771, "Bombay Chronicle."

211. HOMOEOPATHY

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps: Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.) P.O.—Datha (Kathiawar, India). (8594).

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (8763)

219 PATENT MEDICINES

For Obstinate Skin Diseases— Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong foot, Dhobi's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thompson Taylor and all chemists. (8766)

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys, conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia), Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. A' Kemp, Thompson and all Chemists. (8766A)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Energetic Agents to Sell our well-reputed silks, sarees and woollens. Pay Rs. 125 p.m. Jindals Limited, Ludhiana. (8733)

Applications are invited from gentlemen of position and influence for the post of District Organisers and Agents on pay or commission or both. Apply stating past experience to the Secretary, Bhagya Laxmi Insurance Ltd., 31 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (5868)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

The Palladium Assurance Company, Ltd., (progressive Life Office) invites applications for Chief Agency or Agencies from respectable persons on decent remuneration. Commission hereditary. Apply to Head Office 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (8770)

468. FRUITS

Best Nagpur Orange & Mosambi grafts. From Balchandra Patel, Nursery Garden. Ubali, P.O. Kalmeshwar, Nagpur. (8680)

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On a charge of cheating, the DeLisle Road Police arrested Narayan, a jobber in a local mill, and placed him to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

It was alleged that a worker, who was out of employment, approached Narayan with a view of getting a job for him in the mill. The accused demanded a sum of Rs. 30, which was immediately paid to him. But he failed to secure any job for the complainant.

Therefore, the worker lodged a complaint against him with the Police and consequently he was arrested.

The accused was remanded into custody till July 31st.

Following a gambling raid carried out by the Byculla Police last night on the ground floor of chawl No. 8 at Tarwadi, Umer Dawood and Gangaram Vithahar were arrested for alleged Sutta gaming. Chits, cash and marked coins are alleged to have been found on them.

They were ordered to be released on bail at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

Sub-Inspector Krishnan of the Prevention of gambling squad arrested last night Bhawrilal Ganesh and Keshaogar Prithrigar for alleged Sutta gambling. They were bailed out to appear before the Magistrate at Mazagaon to-day.

The bail period of the two suspects were extended till July 29.

Following a raid on the ground floor of a chawl on Delise Road, Sub-Inspector Hakim of the Anti-Gambling Squad put under arrest 13 persons for alleged gambling with cards last night. Marked coins and two packs of cards are stated to have been seized from them.

They were ordered to be enlarged on bail at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

Sitabai Nana, a grown-up woman, who was charged with kidnapping a girl aged 7, on 25th November last with intent to steal her ornaments, and also for voluntarily causing hurt by pushing the girl out of a moving train was found guilty and was sentenced to two years' R. I. on the two counts by Mr. K. J Khambatta at Dadar Court, yesterday.

The girl was picked up from the G. I. P. railway tracks near Sion in an unconscious condition and was taken to the Jerbai Wadia Hospital

The story was narrated by the girl when she recovered consciousness.

Promised a treat of pears and plantains Navruthu's mother the accused, took her, she said, to a big plain over grown with grass.

There she told her that a Pathan was approaching and asked her to give her jewels in her charge. She took them and concealed them in her "choli."

Thereafter she took her to Sion railway station and both boarded a train.

After a while she began shouting, "you are falling, you are falling" and pushed her out

Soon after she found herself in a hospital.

The girl had sustained serious injuries. She was saved perhaps because of the low speed of the train at the time.

The accused stated that there were many "Nivruthus' and so many "Sitabais" and the girl might have made a mistake. Sitabai was however, identified in a parade.

The Magistrate believed the story and discounted the theory that the girl might have herself gone to the railway lines. He was impressed by the demeanour of the girl in the witness-box.

Besides no evidence was adduced to show that the girl or her father had any motives against the accused

He observed that in the afternoon, he did not think it would be difficult to perpetrate an act like the one without attracting the attention of the other passengers who were few and far between at the time.

Considering the extreme gravity of the offence, the Magistrate sentenced her as stated above

YOUTH JAILED.

Sripat Bandoo Thorat, a young man aged, 25, was sentenced by Mr. K. J. Khambatta to two months R. I. having been found guilty of kidnapping a minor girl aged 16, from the lawful guardianship of her parents on 13th May last.

The accused was a boarder and a sub-tenant with the complainant.

The accused pleaded that he took away the girl with her consent, she having pleaded that she would commit suicide if she was not taken away. She did not want to marry an unknown villager.

The evidence of the taxi-driver who was engaged by the accused at the time was adduced to prove that the accused actively participated in kidnapping the girl.

The girl was taken away while her mother was away from the house and her father had gone for work in a mill.

The only person at home, an younger sister of the girl was sent out on some pretext.

Sub-Inspector Kothawalla raided a place at Sewri—a room in the 2nd floor of Mithabais Chawl where the girl was found with the accused.

The Magistrate, in sentencing the accused as stated above, made the following remarks: "The conduct of the accused is reprehensible. Offences of this nature if dealt with leniently would have a most detrimental effect in weakening parentel control over their young children of tender years, who are hardly in a position to Judge as to what is good and what is bad for them."

Musician Fatally Knocked Down By Car

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest on S. B. Shinde (80) a musician, who was knocked down by a motor car at Girgaum Road on July 23.

The injured was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries later.

DETENU DAY BAN

Notice To Calcutta Papers

Prosecution Under I. P. (Emergency) Powers Act Threatened

CALCUTTA: July 24.

Considerable sensation prevailed in the local Congress and Journalist circles this evening in view of a communication received by the Editors of all local papers from the Deputy Secretary of the Political Department, who is also the Press Officer of the Bengal Government, drawing the attention of the Editors that, according to the Bengal Government Notification issued on May 17 of 1935, the publication of any information or proceedings of the meetings organised in connection with the observance to-day, of what is called "Detenu Day," is absolutely prohibited, as, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, such publication will tend to excite sympathy with, or secure adherence to the terrorist movement, and that the violation of this direction may entail proceedings against the delinquent newspapers under Section 2-(A) of the Indian Press (Emergency) Powers Act of 1931, as amended by Section 3 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1934.

SEQUEL TO B. P. C. C. CIRCULAR.

It may be recalled that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee had recently circularised all Congress organisations throughout the Province to observe July 24 as a special day, when the problem relating to the Bengal detenus was to be discussed in all its bearings. —United Press.

England's Good Start In Second Test

Make 358 For 9, Hutton Making 100 And Barnett 62

TEAMS:—

ENGLAND:	NEW ZEALAND:
ROBINS	PAGE
BROWN	HADLEE
HAMMOND	KERR
BARNETT	WALLACE
AMES	VIVIAN,
PAYNTER	COWIE
HARDSTAFF	TINDILL
HUTTON	DONNELLY
JIM SMITH	MOLONEY
WELLARD	DUNNING
GODDARD	GALLICHAN.

JIM PARKS (twelfth).

LONDON, July 24.

The second Test Match between England and New Zealand commenced to-day, at Manchester. Start was delayed for quarter of an hour due to rain. England won the toss and Hutton and Barnett opened the innings. At lunch, England had made 87 for no wicket. There was rain at the lunch hour.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

The attendance numbered 4,000 when the play was resumed after lunch. The first hundred of England's innings was hoisted after the game had been in progress for 97 minutes. Without further addition to the total the first wicket fell when Barnett, who hit Cowie tamely to mid-on, was held by Kerr, for 62. (100-1-62). The partnership lasted 105 minutes. Barnett hit six fours.

Hardstaff joined Hutton, and 200 of the innings was sent up in three hours five minutes. Soon after Hutton reached his individual century by slow but sound cricket. He executed a wide variety of strokes and his century included eight fours. Without any addition to his hundred Hutton was held at mid-off by Dunning, off Vivian. (228-2-100).

Three runs later, New Zealand met with another success when Hardstaff was stumped by Tindill, off Vivian. (231-3-58). The outgoing batsman was uncertain against accurate attack. Hardstaff took exactly two hours for his 58.

Hammond and Paynter were now together and at tea were batting with three and four respectively and the total being 237 for three.

358 FOR 9.

At the close of play in the second Test Match England had made 358 for nine wickets.

Score:

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

Hutton, c Dunning, b Vivian	100
Barnett, c Kerr, b Cowie	62
Hardstaff, st. Tindill, b Vivian	58
Hammond, not out	3
Paynter, not out	4
Total (for three)	237

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT

Stormy Debate In Nagpur Municipal Committee Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 24.

At its to-day's meeting the Nagpur Municipal Committee adopted a resolution requesting the local Government to establish a Corporation at Nagpur by amalgamating the Civil and City Municipalities. The debate was very stormy as several members were in favour of immediately dissolving the Civil Station of the Municipality but the move proved abortive, a motion for postponing the consideration of the question of dissolution being carried. Thereupon, four members sought to censure the president for alleged hoodwinking of the house.

President Samiullakhan said that he was quite prepared to place the motion for dissolution before the house but the motion for postponement having been carried, he was helpless. No confidence motion was thereupon thrown out by an overwhelming majority.

PT. PANT AND LABOUR STRIKE

Resolution Censuring Him Rejected By Allahabad C. C.

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru attended a meeting of the Town Congress Committee held to chalk out a programme for August 1.

A resolution moved at the meeting against the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, criticising the way of his approaching the Cawnpore labour strike, was lost.—United Press.

Masani Gagged

Order Issued Under 144 Preventing His Taking Part In Mysore State Youth Conference

BANGALORE, July 24.

Mr. Masani, Officiating General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, arrived in Bangalore this morning by the Poona Mail.

Soon after the train steamed into the platform he was served with an order under Section 144 issued by the District Magistrate prohibiting him from delivering a public speech, or harangue, or attending or taking part in any meeting or other public activity in connection with the Mysore State Youth Conference over which Mr. Masani ought to have presided to-day, or otherwise in the city within a radius of five miles for a period of one month from to-day.

Interviewed Mr. Masani said he had not decided on his future plans as yet.—A.P.

SUPREME COURT REORGANISATION

President Roosevelt Not To Abandon Fight

WASHINGTON: July 24.

Every indication emanating from President Roosevelt's Press Conference yesterday showed that the President had not the slightest intention of abandoning the fight for the re-organisation of the Supreme Court and keeping its decisions to judicial and not legislative character.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS TO GERMAN STATE

Two Frontier District Men Beheaded For Espionage

BERLIN: July 24.

It is announced that two men, Josef Michnia and Paul Matischek were beheaded to-day for espionage.

A communique says the men were the inhabitants of the Frontier district, who were persuaded by bribes to enter Foreign Espionage Service.

It adds that their behaviour was more contemptible and dangerous to the State, because it was revealed that they planned and prepared military centres and defensive measures, thus endangering the progress and effectiveness of the German Army.—Reuter

"A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION"

Leopold's Letter To Van Zeeland

GENEVA: July 24.

A "counsel of perfection" briefly summarises the comment here on King Leopold's letter to M. Van Zeeland in which he suggested the establishment of an independent world economic organisation.

It is pointed out that a permanent committee of the League of Nations already exists to deal with the main proposal advanced by King Leopold.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

75 YEARS' JAIL FOR ASSAULT ON WHITE WOMAN

DECATUR, July 24.

The Alabama State has dropped the charges against four Negroes who were being tried for the third time, in the Scottsboro case, on a charge of assaulting a White woman in 1931, and has ordered them to be freed forthwith. The fifth Negro, Charlie Weems, has been convicted and sentenced to 75 years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

BRITAIN BEATS FRANCE

PARIS, July 24.

In the meeting between Great Britain and France, Great Britain beat France by 66 points to 54 winning 9 events to 5.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE MILITARY STOREHOUSE EXPLOSION

BELGRADE, July 24.

At least five were dead and 40 injured in a terrific explosion of 45 tons of gunpowder, in a Military Storehouse at Scragara. Hundreds of cows and horses, and numerous sheep and goats have been killed and maimed. A neighbouring factory has been destroyed and every house in the town has been damaged. The nearby forest is afire and blazing furiously.—Reuter.

Unite For War On Trade Barriers

Belgian King's Fervent Appeal For Peaceful Solution Of World Problems

BRUSSELS, July 23.

A letter to M. Van Zeeland from the King of Belgium reveals that Van Zeeland is about to set out the preliminary results of his enquiry with which he was entrusted by the British and French Governments on the possibilities of removing obstacles in the international trade.

The letter refers to the present world disorganisation and expresses profound anxiety in regard to the future and emphasises the necessity of encouraging every attempt at the organisation.

It dwells on the importance of M. Van Zeeland's mission which may lead to a quest of the elements of rational organisation of world economy and says that Van Zeeland's welcome in the United States indicates that the United States is favourably disposed towards the effort initiated by Britain and France.

Three great nations thus give proof of their generous wish to participate in the activity in the establishment of a better order which the whole world is demanding.

The letter adds that neither lowering of tariff barriers nor any partial measure can alone end the confusion which is threatening the peace.

If we really wish to avert war and bring back mankind to a more peaceful frame of mind we must have courage to tackle the economic question entirely and solve the great problems which menacingly confront the humanity distribution of raw materials, distribution of means, exchange, international distribution of labour and equilibrium between agricultural and industrial nations.

The letter concludes that whole sections of human race are no longer in sympathy with each other. If one first step can be taken to bring them together again we will be offering humanity especially east and otherwise than by words proof that West values above all immediate material considerations the spiritual strength emanating from genuine feeling of brotherhood.—Reuter.

WORLD ECONOMIC ORGANISATION

BRUSSELS, July 23.

The establishment of an independent world economic organisation with a view to solving "the great problems which menacingly confront humanity" is suggested by the King of Belgians in a letter to M. Van Zeeland dated Brussels July 21.

He suggests that it is essential to bring about the creation of an organism of economic studies, the value of which will be emphasised by its triple character of universality, permanence and independence. The objects of the studies will be research into the elements of universal economic organisation and continuous adaptation of this organisation to the constantly changing economic factors.

In order to be able to fulfil its mission, the proposed institution ought to be as independent as possible of national influence. It is essential that it should be able to rely on the co-operation of persons all over the world who are best acquainted with all questions relating to industry, trade, agriculture, finance and labour.—Reuter.

Questions

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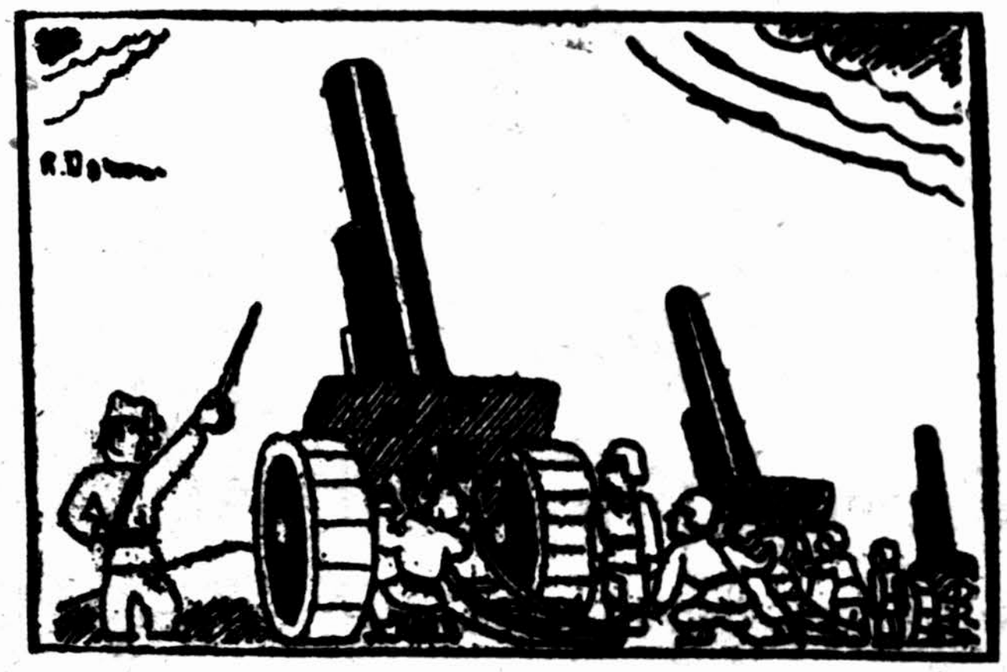


REPRISALS!
"Aim high! We'll punish this sky for killing General Mola."
("L' Humanite," Paris).

The late Doctor Khader Shariff, a prominent medical practitioner of Hyderabad (Deccan) who died recently.

3 C. P. POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED

Bonds Of Four Persons Cancelled

NAGPUR, July 24.

The Associated Press understands that the C. P. Government have directed the release of three political prisoners, namely, Kranti Kumar, Shahasrabudhe and Nago Narayan who was jailed in connection with the Nagpur (Sitabaldi) bomb case.

The bail bonds against three others, R. N. Pendse, A. L. Deshpande and M. L. Jaiwant have been ordered to be cancelled.—

ANTECEDENTS OF THOSE RELEASED

Of the three political prisoners whose release was ordered to-day by the provincial Government, Kranti Kumar Bharatiya had been awarded six years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in three separate cases on May 19, 1936.

Nago Narayan Maratha had been convicted of criminal conspiracy in connection with the Nagpur (Sitabaldi) bomb explosion case on March 8 1935 and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment while K. V. Sahsrabudhe had been bound over under section 108 Cr. P. C. at Akola for one year for having delivered seditious speeches.

The other three whose bail security bonds were to-day ordered to be cancelled are M. K. Jaiwant and A. K. Deshpande who some time ago had been asked to furnish securities to keep the peace while the third. R. M. Pendse, had been directed to be of good behaviour under section 107 and 108 Cr. P. C.

BONDS CANCELLED

The Provincial Government have also passed orders to-day cancelling the security bond furnished by Mr. Narsing Prasad Agrawal, a pleader of drug under section 108 Cr. P. C. (to be of good behaviour). It is stated that Mr. Agrawal, even after depositing the security has led a solitary life in his own residence for the last four months as if he were in jail.

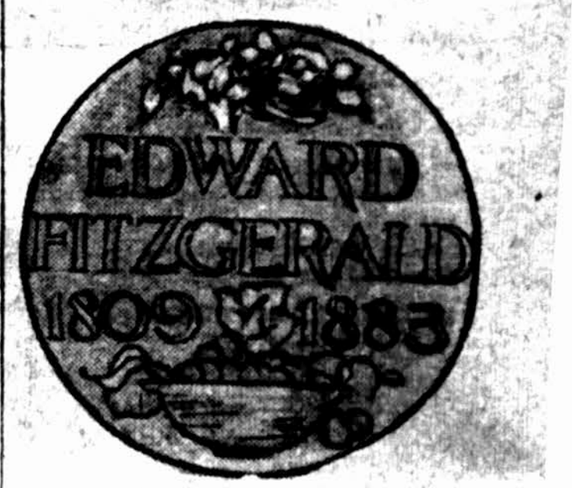
The number of persons, whose bonds have been cancelled is now four. There is now, no political prisoners in the province.

The Associated Press understands that the budget session of the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly will meet about the first week of September next.—A. P.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL

Brangwyn's Design

"I am no longer in Bedford, but come to Cambridge And here I sit in the same rooms in which I sat as a smooth-chinned Freshman twenty years ago. The same prints hang on the walls: my old hostess does not look older than she did then. . . ." So wrote Edward Fitz Gerald, the translator of 'Omar Khayyam', in a letter to his friend, Bernard Barton. Now I see that there is a scheme on foot to place a memorial plaque on the wall of this house of which Fitz-



Mr. Brangwyn's design for the Edward FitzGerald Memorial plaque.

Gerald wrote—No. 19, King's Parade. He lodged there as an undergraduate at Cambridge from 1826 to 1830. The scheme has a number of distinguished patrons, and a fund has been opened—at Barclays Bank, Cambridge—to meet the necessary expenses. I reproduce the design for the plaque by Mr. Frank Brangwyn.—"John O' London's Weekly"

I. C. L. Union To Inaugurate Allahabad Branch

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The Allahabad Branch of the Indian Civil Liberties Union will be inaugurated to-morrow at Anand Bhawan.—United Press.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR CHINA?

Insurgents Sustain Great Losses

MADRID, July 24.

The insurgents sustained great losses in the operations of the past few days, some units losing half their effectives, states a defence Ministry communique.

It adds that the insurgent artillery and infantry attacked the edge of Guadarama heights without obtaining positive results and Government counter-attacked strongly.

Republican aeroplanes bombed a number of towns concentrating on aerodromes and railway stations and destroyed a number of 'planes on the ground.—Reuter.

REBEL 'PLANES BOMB TORTOSA

Nine Killed And 30 Injured

PARIS: July 24.

Nine persons are reported to have been killed and 30 injured, the majority of whom were women and children, when three insurgent 'planes bombed Tortosa, North Almeria, last night.—Reuter.

BRITISH DOCUMENT FOR N.-I. COMMITTEE

LONDON, July 24.

Separate conversations between Mr. Eden and M. Corbin and Mr. Eden and Baron von Ribbentrop were held in connection with a document being prepared by British experts for submission to he Non-Intervention Committee, and designed to end the present deadlock.

It is thought that the document involves a general enquiry as regards the attitude of the various Powers about the British plan, rather than a further discussion of the question of procedure, which is holding up the Committee's labours.—Reuter.

"MACGREGOR" INCIDENT

"Insurgent Cruiser Fired Warning Shots"

RUGBY, July 23.

When the British steamer, "Macgregor," was leaving Santander with 1,500 refugees on board yesterday afternoon she was signalled to stop by the Spanish Insurgent cruiser, "Almirante Cervera." As the "Macgregor" disregarded the orders several warning shots were fired by the "Cervera," all these shots being well clear of the ship. The "Macgregor" nevertheless proceeded and passed out of territorial waters when she immediately came under the protection of the British destroyer, "Kempenfeldt," and proceeded on her way without further interference. Signals were then exchanged between the "Cervera" and British naval authorities in which the Captain of the "Cervera" represented that the "Macgregor" by not obeying the order to stop had taken advantage of his humanitarian feelings but that he was not taking further action.

From reports sent by the British Naval authorities it is clear that the "Cervera" fired warning shots only and that she was making no attempt to hit the "Macgregor."—B.O.W.

Brigade May Be Sent To Shanghai

To Strengthen British Forces Should Situation Worsen

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

It is reported that a brigade of British and Indian troops may be sent from India to China to reinforce British brigades at Shanghai and Tientsin, should the situation between Japan and China worsen.

The normal garrisons are the 2nd Loyal Regiment and a few auxiliaries at Shanghai; while at Tientsin, Britain has only the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers and a detachment of R. E. The latter garrison has an experienced Commander, Brigadier A. H. Hopwood, who had war experience in South America and East Africa, as well as the Great War.

Although there are three brigades grouped under the designation of "British Troops in China", the term is misleading, for only Hong Kong can boast of four battalions. Reinforcements from India are therefore demanded at once as a normal routine.

'CHINESE INSINCERITY'

Situation Again Becomes Gloomy

PEIPING, July 24.

The situation in North China is described by the Japanese military authorities here again as gloomy because of "Chinese insincerity." They complain that only one regiment of the 37th Division has hitherto evacuated from Peiping, while two regiments of the 132nd Division have arrived. Furthermore, the Chinese troops elsewhere are only withdrawing a short distance, and building new entrenchments instead of retiring to the South.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BLUE-JACKET KIDNAPPED.

SHANGHAI: July 24.

The Hongkew District of Shanghai was thrown into intense excitement this evening owing to the alleged kidnapping of a Japanese Blue-jacket, Miyazaki. It is asserted that, following a brawl between a Chinese and 3 Japanese Blue-jackets, within 200 yards of the Japanese Garrison Headquarters, Miyazaki was bundled into a motor car and whisked off. The Japanese patrols have formed a cordon round the area of 2 square miles, and have begun a hunt for Miyazaki and his abductors. They have established Machine-gun posts and are searching all passers-by.—Reuter.

Release All Politicals

Resolutions To Be Passed On August 1

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24

I understand that the following are the outlines of the resolution to be passed at public meetings under Congress auspices on August 1.

Resolution number one stresses the Congress objective of independence and the meetings will reiterate the vow to achieve independence and remove the country's poverty. The second resolution, will express the approval of the Congress Working Committee's action in favour of office acceptance and recognise this as a new method of carrying on India's struggle for independence.

Emphasis, however, will be laid on the greatest amount of work outside the Legislatures.

The third resolution will congratulate Congress Ministers who have taken the responsibility so to work the constitution as to achieve the Congress goal on one hand and to combat the Act on the other, despite the several handicaps and difficulties in their way.

The fourth resolution will demand release of all political prisoners, detenus, etc. throughout India.

The fifth resolution will demand release of Sardar Tej Singh, M. L. A., Punjab as his imprisonment is a challenge to the electorate and insult to the public opinion.

The sixth resolution will demand removal of ordinances and all repressive laws and the last resolution will make a plea for individual liberty in States.

PALESTINE REPORT FOR LEAGUE

Ormsby Gore To Leave For Geneva On Thursday

RUGBY, July 23.

The Colonial Secretary Mr. Ormsby Gore leaves London on Thursday for Geneva where he lays the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine before the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League. The Commission begins its sittings next Friday and it is surmised the report will go before the League Council in September.

The position was discussed in last night's debate in the Commons when Government accepted the amendment put forward by Mr. Winston Churchill. That was passed by the House without division, that the Colonial Secretary should be sent to present the Commission's report to the League with the full approval of the House of Commons.

When Parliament reassembles after the summer recess on Oct 21 it will be able to take up the case again in the light of the League's proceedings and Government after adequate discussion will present a definite scheme. In doing so it will take into full account the recommendations of the White Paper, which explained Government's attitude towards the report. Meanwhile Press messages from Palestine state that Government's decision to agree to further inquiry before the final adoption of the scheme has been received well by both Arabs and Jews.—B.O.W.

MARCONI LEAVES 5 MILLION STERLING

ROME, July 23.

It is reliably understood that Marconi has left a fortune estimated at about five million sterling half of which he has bequeathed to his seven year old daughter, Elettra, who in addition will receive quarter of the remaining half. Under the Italian law it must be divided among his four children.

Marconi's widow will enjoy the interest of Elettra's half share during her life time. It is understood that there are no other legacies

Windsor In Car-Tram Collision

A tram-car struck the rear of the motor-car in which the Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in the evening at Salzburg for the musical festival.

The car was manoeuvring for a position outside a hotel when the tram travelling at a low speed struck the mudguard

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were not hurt. They arrived from Wasserleonburg.—Reuter.

DEFENCE TAX AFFECTS 270,000 YOUTHS

BERLIN July 24.

It is estimated that the new defence tax will immediately affect about 270,000 youths to whom must be added about 30,000 Jews.

SHAUKAT ALI'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

Plea For Unity For Community's Benefit

NEW DELHI, July 23.

The possibility of an annual session of the All-India Muslim League to be held at Lucknow on the 13 and 14 of August has been foreshadowed by Maulana Shaukat Ali, who addressed a mass meeting of Moslems in the Juma Masjid after Juma prayers.

A mild stir was caused when a Pathan got up in the midst of Maulana Shaukat Ali's speech and created a scene. This enraged the audience and the Pathan was about to be mobbed when he was rescued.

PLANS FOR MUSLIM UNITY

Maulana Shaukat Ali appealed to Moslems to join the League in their thousands and revive the Khilafat Committee. He emphasised the importance of the forthcoming session of the League, whose main task would be to unite Moslems of all shades of opinion and prepare an elaborate political and economic programme for the whole of Moslem India. Maulana Shaukat Ali said that in order to bring together all sections of Moslem opinion, he would personally approach the Jamiat-ul-Ulema leaders and explore all avenues for rapprochement.

Referring to communal unity, Maulana Shaukat Ali reiterated that what Moslems wanted was an honourable understanding with the major community but not political slavery and this they could only achieve by closing their own ranks

NEW ORIENTATION

Concluding he said that for their political and economic advancement, Moslems should not rely on others but should have complete faith in God and unbounded self-confidence. The eyes of Moslem India were focussed on Delhi, which had always been in the forefront of political activities, to give lead to the rest of the country in bringing about a new orientation in Moslem politics.

Maulana Shaukat Ali is proceeding for Bhopal to-night "en route" to Bombay.—A. P.

Kher' Return To City

Bombay's Grand Reception To Its Premier

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, at the Victoria Terminus, on his arrival from Poona, on Saturday evening.

The platform was besieged by large crowds who lustily cheered the Premier, as he alighted from the train, accompanied by the other members of the Cabinet.

TRAVELLED TOGETHER

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Council (Upper Chamber), Mr. A. B. Lathe, Mr. Morarji R. Desai and Mr. L. M. Patil, Ministers travelled along with the Honourable Mr. Kher, from Poona.

On the platform, the Honourable Mr. Kher was received by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health and Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, M.L.A. and Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, President G Ward District Congress Committee.

The Honourable Mr. Kher was profusely garlanded by the officials of the G. Ward District Congress Committee who organised a reception in his honour.

CRUSHING CROWD

The rush on the platform was so great that the Railway Police Officials were hard put to it, to control the crowds.

The Honourable Mr. Kher was then introduced by Mr. Munshi to the Officials of the Government Departments, who were present at the station, and greeted the Premier. The Honourable Mr. Kher shook hands with Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay, Sir H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Major General H. C. Buckley, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. F. Knight, Commissioner of Excise, Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Collector, Bombay, Mr. Leo Rodriques, Administrator-General, Mr. P. J. Ghandy, Under Secretary, General Department Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Mr. A. G. Grey, Sheriff of Bombay and other officials.

CHEERED LUSTILY

With great difficulty, the Honourable Mr. Kher made his way to the car. Outside the platform bigger crowds cheered him lustily and amidst cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai," he drove off.

It is understood that the Premier will return to Poona on Monday.

Minister For Health In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Government of Bombay, arrived from Poona this morning.

Mr. H. F. Knight, Commissioner of Excise, and Major-General H. C. Buckley, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, saw him at the Secretariat.

NEW CHAMPIONS OF MASS WELFARE

Bombay Democratic Party Programme In Legislature

POONA, July 24.

Defining the attitude of the Democratic Swaraj Party in regard to the acceptance of office by the Congress, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the Leader of the Party in a statement says:—

"The Democratic Swarajya Party is sincerely glad to see that the Congress has, at long last, formed councils of ministers in the six provinces where it is in a majority and trusts that the Congress ministers will rise to the occasion and discharge the responsibilities.

He adds that the Democratic Party in the Bombay Legislature is determined to function as a separate entity, but will heartily support all such measures as are in tune with its own principles and programme, and will stoutly oppose all those which are against them, whether such measures proceed from the Congress Party or any other party in the legislature. The Party's only objective will be the development of the mass welfare in so far as it is possible to achieve it under the present reforms.—A.P.

NASIK WELCOMES MR. SAVARKAR

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, July 24.

Mr. Savarkar arrived at Nasik Road at eleven this morning. He was received and garlanded by Sjt. Patankar, President of the Savarkar Reception Committee, along with Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti, who also arrived by the same train from Bombay.

Mr. Savarkar was garlanded by many institutions at the station and at various places covered by procession which started from Godavari Cinetone and was attended by over a thousand citizens of all castes and creeds. It went throughout the city, and reached Tivarimahal at 1 p. . There was a heavy rainfall all the while, but the public were enthusiastic.

A huge public meeting was held in Vijayanand Theatre this evening, when congratulatory speeches were made and welcome addresses were given.

SIGNOR VIOLA SEES FRANCO

SALAMANCA, July 24.

Signor Guido Viola, the new Italian Ambassador of Nationalist Spain, arrived here and had a long interview with General Franco.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS ROUTE TO INDIA

"Satyrus" Leaves On Survey Flight

ALEKANDRIA: July 24.

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Satyrus" left at 08-15 B.S.T. on a preliminary survey flight over the proposed Imperial Airways Flying Boat Route to India. She will fly via Galilee, Habbamiyeh, Basrah, Bahrein, Gwadar and Karachi, where she is due in eight days' time.—Reuter's Special.

Litigation Over Sir J. Barrie's Will

LONDON: July 24.

Litigation over Sir James Barrie's will is foreshadowed by an announcement that his nephew, Mr. William Winter, who is a chess master, has entered a caveat against the will. The total amount of the will is not yet disclosed. It is estimated that between £200,000 and £300,000, which was announced recently he bequeathed 'inter alia' £5,000 to the Edinburgh University.—Reuter.

Close Association Between India & England

Sir Firoz Noon Urges Pooling Of Resources Of Ship-owning Interests Of England & India

LONDON, July 24.

Sir Firoz Khan Noon was the principal speaker at the opening ceremony of the last day of the Merchant Navy Week Exhibition at Southampton, which is especially associated with India. Sir Firoz pointed out that the Merchant Navy has played no mean part in the very close association between India and England over 250 years, and referred to the considerable employment of his countrymen in the Merchant Navy.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

He suggested a policy of co-operation between the shipping companies instead of rival companies and rate-cutting wars. He considered that the time was opportune for the ship-owning interests in England and in India to pool their resources and have shipping companies jointly by British and Indian capital.—Reuter.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST ARBAB A. G. KHAN AND MAULANA K. HALALI

Sequel To Speeches Delivered In Bannu Mosque

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANNU: July 24.

Warrants under Section 124-A, I. P. C., against Arbab Abdul Gafoor Khan, member of the Legislative Assembly, and Maulana Khannir Halali, the Nationalist Poet, have been issued from the Assistant Commissioner's Court for 27th July for the speeches delivered in the Bannu Mosque.

"SADHANA" FOR PRINCES

Their Best Safeguard Is The Good-will Of Their Subjects

SANGLI, (By Mail.)

Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, the President of the All-India State Subjects' Conference, has sent the following message from Musulipatam to the Secretary of the Deccan State Subjects' Conference with regard to the celebration of the "Fundamental Rights Declaration Day" on the 1st of August, the death anniversary day of the late Lokamanya Tilak:—

"You have decided to observe the first of August as the "Fundamental Rights Declaration Day" in the Deccan States. You doubtless remember that that day is sacred to the whole of India marking as it does the seventeenth anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak's demise. You cannot honour the memory of the great founder of Indian Nationalism better than by consecrating the day to a solemn contemplation of the Fundamental Rights and duties that form the background of all democracies in the world, and then, making a firm resolve to discharge these duties yourself and win those rights from your Princes by peaceful and legitimate means.

The Princes are as much an integral part of the structure of Indian Democracy as the people over whom they hold sway, and it is much to their interests as to the interests of their people that the latter should be admitted to their fundamental rights in order that the Princes and People may alike fit themselves into the structure of a well-ordered Federation

Not all the stones that are quarried fit into an edifice for which they are intended. Their angularities must be rounded off and they must be dressed before they can be fixed up and fitted in as integral parts of an edifice. Likewise should the Princes of the Southern Maharatta and North Karnatak States allow themselves to be dressed in the process of political masonary that are now going on. Else they are apt to be rejected as misfits, not worthy of a place in the magnificent structure which is being reared as the future abode of a new and united India.

"SADHANA" FOR PRINCES

The occasion is, therefore, opportune for an earnest appeal from that part of India, which is outside the control of the Princes, that the Princes may awaken themselves in the first place to their own sense of self-interest and then to a sense of wider national interest. Let them realise that in the sphere of politics as in religion, self-surrender is the only "sadhana" to self-realisation and that the way to national independence is not materially different from the way to individual salvation. He who hugs power loseth it. He that parts with it retaineth it. The princes often talk of safeguards for themselves. Let them remember that their best safeguard is the good-will of their people earned by them to their legitimate place in the coming democracy of India"—A. P.

THREAT TO CONGRESS M.L.A.?

Desist From Carrying On Propaganda Among Muslims

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, July 24.

It is understood Deshbandhu Gupta, a Congress member of the Punjab Assembly and his brother Sjt. Dharmapal Gupta, have received a threatening letter bearing the postal stamp of Saharanpur, requiring them to desist from carrying on Congress propaganda among Muslims. Writers of the letter say they are members of an organised party whose object is to carry on campaign against those Congress leaders who encourage such activities.

A similar letter has been received, it is alleged, by Mr. J. A. Scott, Senior Superintendent of Police, asking him to return the revolver which has been found by him with cartridges.

Orders Under Section 144 Partially Withdrawn

PATNA: July 24.

The Premier of Bihar passed an order to-day, partially withdrawing the orders under Section 144 promulgated in Jamshedpur, consequent on the Tata Foundry workers' strike, confining them only to the alleged violent picketers.

The Premier is considering the individual cases of the political prisoners. Orders for their release are expected shortly.—A.P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 2, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 16, 1356
Parsi: Behman 25, 1906
Hightide: 0-04; 12-42
Lowtide: 5-50; 16-52
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m

Monday July 26.

Municipal Corporation, 3-00 p.m.

Tuesday, July 27.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer Clan Mackinlay arrived in London 22nd evening.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the general body will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School, Fort.

BOMBAY PEONS' UNION

The general meeting of the Bombay Peons' Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 147, Mody Street, Fort.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The Dadar District Co-operative Conference will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, when Mr. B. V. Jadhav, will preside.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Association a film on "Venereal Diseases" will be screened by the Bombay Sanitary Association at the College Hall to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TAMIL LECTURE

There will be a lecture in Tamil by Mr. T. N. Pichumani Iyer on "The Place of Tamil in Society" to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T) at the Sabha premises, 141, Mahvir Bldg. Matunga.

ST. ANNE'S FEAST

St. Anne's Catechism Centre under the auspices of the Society of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Dabul, will celebrate their 5th Annual Feast in honour of St. Anne, at the Wellington Terraces at 7-45 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Bhikkhu Ariya Dhamma, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Mechanism of Body and Mind", Continued

"NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN" EXPOSITION

The eighth lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrians religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol II) will be given by Mr Jehangir S. Chintwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"California Straight Ahead" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"A Star is Born" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Robinson Crusoe" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

HIND MATA—"Under Sea Kingdom" Time as usual

KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Dukhiari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Ben-Hur" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

REGAL—"Land without Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Captains Courageous" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DESHPANDE PUNYATHITHI

Under the auspices of Baji Prabhu Pathak, Dadar, Virratna Baji Prabhu Deshpande Punyathithi will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. in the C. K. P. Hall Dadar, when Prof. M D. Altekar will preside

MODERN FEMALE EDUCATION

A public meeting will be held in honour of Late Karsondas Mulji, under the auspices of Forbes Gujrati Sabha 365, Sabha Mandir, Vithalbhai Road, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), when a prize essay on Modern Female Education will be read, and speeches will be delivered, Dewan Bahadur K M Jhaveri presiding.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay will be held at Kesar Baugh to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. to consider the suggestion of the extension of the basic period of the Lascar Agreement beyond 12 months. Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, will preside.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH, PARLE

"On behalf of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh Mr. Manikrao Talpade, will deliver lecture on "Tilak Punyatithi" to-day (Sunday), in Tilak Mandir at 9 p.m." "On behalf of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh Mr. S. L. Karandikar, M.L.A. will deliver lecture on the present Political Situation in Tilak Mandir on Monday the 26th instant at 9 p.m."

KARNATAK SANGHA

The 5th annual day of the Karnatak Sangha will be celebrated at the Brahman Sabha Hall, Charni Road, at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), Mr. N. S. Lokur, District and Sessions Judge, Poona, presiding. A programme of musical and other entertainment has been arranged for the occasion.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Is Theosophy a Religion?" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp: Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. on the terrace of the Office Building of the Congress House, when Prof. D. R. Gharpure will unfurl the national flag.

All are cordially invited to attend the function.

"F" WARD

There will be a Flag Salutation ceremony under the auspices of "F" Ward Congress Office, at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE'S DILATORY TACTICS

Fate Of Resolution To Disaffiliate Civic Scout Movement

Dilatory tactics were adopted by the Schools Committee at its meeting on Friday when the Corporation resolution to disaffiliate the Municipal Scout and Girl Guide Troops from the official Baden-Powell Scout movement as a protest against the objectionable remarks of the Chief Scout about the Indian people, came up for consideration.

Mr. M. M. Killadar was in the chair.

The Chairman upheld the point of order raised by Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla on the resolution moved by Mr. M. V. Donde urging voluntary disaffiliation of the official Scout movement and recommending how it should be shaped out in the future.

The resolution recommended that the District Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners of the Municipal Scout Association and Girl Guides should resign from their present posts and return their warrants of office, that the Corporation should appoint a committee to draft a constitution on the lines of the Seva Samities.

Discussion on the resolution raged for about an hour and when the chairman upheld Mr. Karanjawalla's point of order, the latter moved that the Corporation resolution be referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

Mr. I. S. Patel's amendment to disaffiliate the movement from the Baden-Powell movement leaving the question of making suggestions for the future conduct of the movement to a sub-committee was similarly ruled out of order.

Mr. S. D. Babrekar moved another amendment adopting the Corporation resolution and requesting the Schools' Committee's Secretary to prepare a scheme to give effect to the resolution. The amendment was lost by the casting vote of the chairman.

By the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Karanjawalla's resolution to refer the Corporation resolution to a sub-committee for consideration and report was finally adopted.

SOCIALIST PARTY CENTRAL EXECUTIVE MEETING

BOMBAY, July 24.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Officiating General-Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, notifies that the meeting of the Central Executive of the Party will now take place next month on the eve of the A.I.C.C. meeting at Poona, where it is understood the A.I.C.C. is to meet.—A.P.

MEHERALLY TO REACH BOMBAY TO-DAY

The Secretary, Congress Socialist Party, writes:—

Mr. Yusuf Meherally who was recently released from the Cannanore Central Jail is expected to arrive in Bombay by the Madras Express, to-day (Sunday), at about 10 a.m.

The members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party are requested to come to the Victoria Terminus to receive Mr. Meherally.

A. I. Socialist Party Central Executive Meeting

BOMBAY, July 24.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Officiating General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, notifies that the meeting of the Central Executive of the party will now take place next month on the eve of A. I. C. C. Meeting at Poona, where it is understood the A. I. C. C. is to meet.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR PEASANTS

U. P. Congress Cabinet's Plans To Rush Legislation

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

It is reported the Congress Cabinet proposes to rush through some urgent relief measures in the first session of the Assembly. Besides the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker and Members Salary Bill some other bill may be brought forward to remove the disqualification of candidates (for election) who underwent certain term of imprisonment, to declare moratorium on debts incurred by peasants and grant relief to peasants in matters of arrears of rent as suggested by the Agrarian Committee Report.

The remaining recommendations of the Agrarian Report will be implemented in the second session of the Assembly.

The Congress Cabinet's idea is not to lose anytime.

COMPLETION OF AIR-CONDITIONED COACH DELAYED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

It is understood further delay of nearly a month is anticipated for the completion of the air-conditioned coach at Bombay. The delay is due to the non-arrival of certain parts from England. These parts are now expected at Bombay on the 18th August and the first coach will therefore be ready by the end of August.

Regal

TO-DAY AT 10-30 A.M.
"THE GREAT ZIEGFELD"
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
of "BLOSSOM TIME" fame—

RICHARD TAUBER

singing his way to Happiness in R-K-O Radio's

'LAND WITHOUT MUSIC'

Musical Score By
OSCAR STRAUS
with
JIMMY DURANTE
Also exclusive pictures
of the
BHITA TRAIN SMASH!

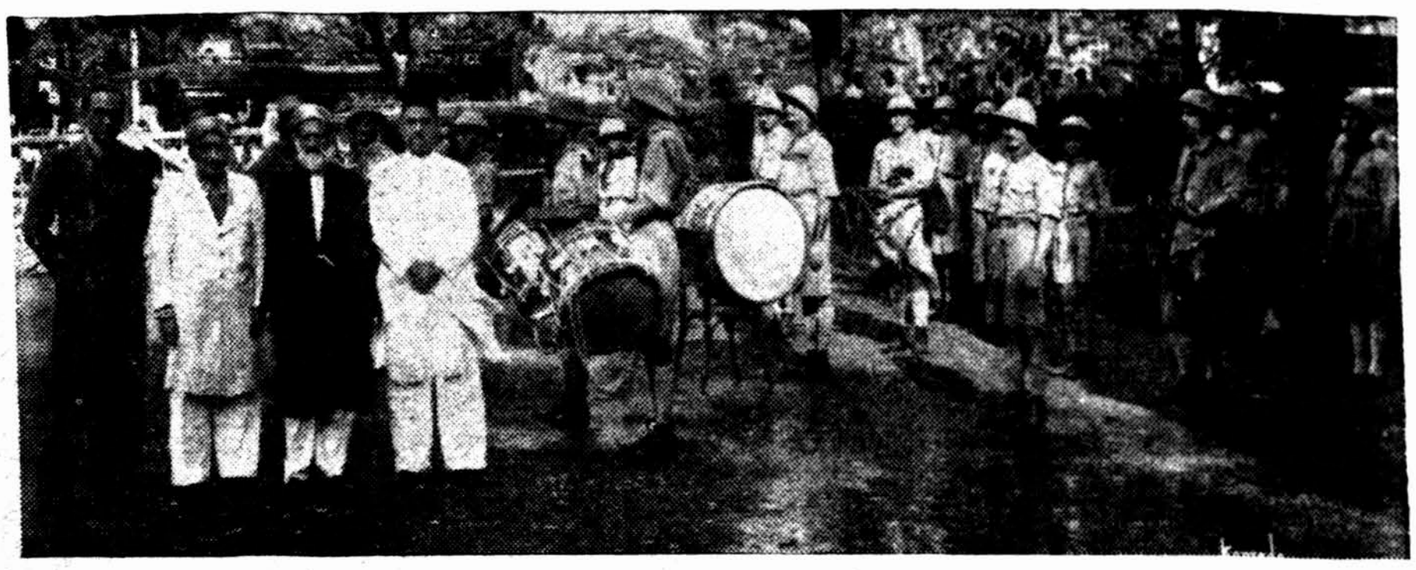
Capitol

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPEED-WON ROMANCE!

Featuring
JOHN WAYNE * LOUISE LATIMER * ROBERT McWADE
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Also exclusive pictures
of the
BHITA TRAIN SMASH!



The fifth anniversary of Jamiat Shubban-Al-Muslimeen was celebrated at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall on Sunday last. Photo shows (from left to right) Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola (Vice-President of Jamiat), Khan Bahadur Haiderally Bachooally, Mr. Faiz B. Tyebjee (President of the gathering) and Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan (President of Jamiat).

DR. DARA RUSTOMJI HAKIM, B.Ss., M.B., B.S., F|R.M.S, (Lond,) has been appointed as a Professor of Bacteriology in Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Dental Hospital & College.

General Sir Kaiser Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, who headed the Nepalese Coronation celebration, being garlanded by Mr. R. S. Nehra, president of the Central Hindu Society of Great Britain at the garden party given in his honour at Mr. Nehra's home at Wembly, London. There were many distinguished Indians, Singalese and Burmese present.

Nyaya Ratna Prof. Dhundiraj G. Vinod, M. A., prospective successor to Dr. Kurtakoti as Shri Shankaracharya, recently wedded Miss Venu Abhyankar, M.A., B.T., a Sanskrit scholar and lecturer at Government Training College, Poona.

Mr. P. S. Joshi, Joint Editor of "Indian Views" and author of "Stronghold of the Colour Bar", a Gujerati work on the racial problems of South Africa, has arrived in India on six months' holiday. He is Jt. Secretary of the Transvaal Hindu Seva Samaj.

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS ALL—(Left to right): Mickey Riley, 1932 Olympic Diving Champion; Marjorie Gestring, 1936 Olympic Diving Champion; Johnny Weismueller, movie-actor, 1924 and 1928 Olympic Swimming Champion; Georgia Coleman, 1932 Olympic Diving Champion; Dutch Smith, Olympic Diving Champion—approach the pool of the Olympic Swimming Stadium at Los Angeles for a work out.

Mr. V. H. Pandit, B.Sc. in Radio and Electrical Engineering, (U.S.A.), returned to India on Monday after an extensive tour in America and Europe.

Autocracy In Indian States Must Go

Youth Must Fight For Fundamental Rights

MASANI EXPOSES REACTION IN MYSORE ADMINISTRATION

BANGALORE, July 24.

Mr. M. R. Masani who was to preside over the deliberations of the Mysore State Youth Conference has been prevented from doing so under State orders. Below are given extracts from the presidential speech which he was to deliver.

"A policy of non-intervention in the affairs of the Indian States would be as farcical and as tragic in its consequences as the policy of non-intervention is to-day in Spain" declared Mr. M. R. Masani, presiding over the Mysore State Youth Conference held here to-day.

Menace Of Autocracy

"If the world cannot be devided into water-tight compartments", he continued, "and Fascism allowed to get the upper hand in Spain without endangering peace and democracy in the entire world, much less can autocracy be allowed to flourish in the Indian States without for ever keeping the rest of India under similar bondage to British rule.

Congress And States

Discussing the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the struggle of the peoples of the Indian States for emancipation, Mr. Masani reviewed the developments and changes in that policy.

"Unfortunately many of our National leaders still do not appreciate that the British bureaucracy and the Indian Princes are both parts of the same Imperialist system and in different ways perform the same functions. They see the National struggle as one between the Indian and the British people and not as one against a political and economic system which works independently of colour.

THE REALITY.

"Mr. H. N. Brailsford in one of his books, gives, an illustration which should make the realities of the situation clear to every one. He draws the picture of an Indian Maharaja stepping out of a fashionable London Hotel and being met at the door by an English unemployed worker, cap in hand, begging for a copper. Which, Mr. Brailsford asks, is the oppressor and which the oppressed, which is the ruler and which is the ruled? The answer must be that the Indian Maharaja, in spite of his colour, is a part of the system which is exploiting both the Indian and the British masses.

"Unfortunately, in complete defiance of the realities, we are often told not to antagonise or alienate the Indian princes but to maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality in the struggle between them and their people, who appeal to us, in British India, for assistance. Some Congress leaders have even gone so far as to say that the Congress has as little right to interfere in the affairs of the States as in those of Afganistan or Japan!

INTOLERABLE POSITION.

"This is surely a most surprising and anti-national mentality. The people of the States are as much Indian as the people of 'British India'. They are flesh of our flesh and bone of our bones and those who desire the Complete Independence of this country cannot for a moment tolerate this division of India into such water-tight compartments as British India and Indian India. Abhram Lincons' memorable words about his own country, 'No nation can be half slave and half free,' apply equally to this country. India cannot be one-fourth slave and three-fourths free.

PROPS OF IMPERIALISM.

"The last occasion on which the Indian princes participated as a class in India's fight for freedom was in the Mutiny of 1857 known otherwise as the First War of Indian Independence. Then, the old feudal order, which was being destroyed by the impact of British capitalism made the last attempt to regain its supremacy in this country. Since the suppression of the Mutiny, the Indian Princes have become amongst the most reliable of the props on which the structure of British Rule in this country is raised.

"It was an incident in this Mutual Assistance Pact between the British Government and the Indian Princes that when Gandhiji and the Congress Working Committee were arrested on the 4th of January, 1932, and the second Civil Disobedience Movement began, the Princes, big and small, rushed to send telegrams to the Viceroy offering moral, material and military assistance to the Government in suppressing the Congress."

REACTIONALRY ROLE

Mr. Masani then referred to the reactionary role which was allotted to the Princes in the so-called Federation which the British Government hoped to set up in this country and pointed out how, from being a menace to their own subjects, the Princes would now become a menace to the people of the entire country.

"The Congress Socialist Party, to which I belong," continued Mr. Masani "has from the beginning supported the claims of the States' peoples and demanded that the Indian National Congress should interest itself as much in their problems and their struggles as in those of the people of British India.

"We have been able to place our point of view before the Congress and join hands with the peoples of the States in their efforts to get the Congress to interest itself more actively in their problems and their struggles.

EVILS IN STATES.

"The evils peculiar to the Indian States may be classified under the following heads: feudal basis of the States, absence of Civil liberty, inequality before the law, wasteful expenditure, forced labour and existence of slavery.

NO CIVIL LIBERTY.

"Civil Liberty is almost unknown in many of the States. The local Press, if any, is gagged. Import of papers from outside is prohibited. Bhopal recently banned the entrance into the State of six papers from outside. Cochin by proclamation prohibited 'Malayali' and 'Bharat Patrika' from being imported into the State. Bikaner suppressed the publication of the only secular magazine in the State, 'Pushkarendu'. Mahatma Gandhiji's book 'Hind Swaraj' is prohibited entry into the State of Bikaner. In most of the first-class States, even non-political public meetings such as meetings for condolences and congratulations and civil functions cannot be held without the previous sanction of the State authorities. This is so in your State. In Hyderabad State which is no exception, public meetings cannot be held without giving proper notice to the authorities and giving also in advance a summary of the speeches intended to be delivered; and then if permission is accorded the meeting will be possible. Liberty of person and security of property is endangered in a place where the press and the platform are denied freedom of expression. Persons who are suspected of holding independent views are spotted out and sent out of the State without even the formality of a trial.

"There is no independent judiciary. The tenure of office of judges is dependent upon the goodwill of the rulers. Fundamental Rights become a farce when there is no independent High Court capable of boldly up-holding these rights.

SLAVERY RAMPANT.

"Forced, unpaid labour is somt of the States is oppressive in its incidence. It is very common in all the Orissa States. The Cashmir State Assembly recently refused leave for the introductior of Kar Sarkar (forced Labour) Repeal Bill. Slavery is a concomitant of feudalism. The number of born-slaves in the Bikaner State according to the Census Report of 1921 is 10,904.

"The basis of taxation is such as falls most heavily on the poor. Very few articles of necessity are exempt from customs duty. Officials of the State and the upper class members are exempt from duties. The hardships of the poor are enhanced still further by trade monopolies which often are held by the near relations of the Rulers or close cousins of high officials.

HANDICAPS IN MYSORE.

"The conditions in the States vary, of course, a lot. Despotism there is everywhere; but some despots are more benevolent than others. Even many Indian Nationalists do refer to your own State of Mysore as an 'ideal' Indian State. Only two weeks back, for instance, when the Committee of the Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce met in your City, Sir Rahimutula Chinoy, its President, referred in eulogistic terms to this 'Progressive State'. I do not deny that Mysore may shine by comparison with such states as Patiala but that is not much of a compliment! It is in this progressive State that workers on the plantations still live in conditions bordering on serfdom and in the most degrading poverty. It is in this State that the National Flag is illegal and to fly it is a crime. It is in this State that meetings cannot be held in your own City without a licence from the police. It is in this State that National leaders like Shrimati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, Dr. Hardikar and others have been served with orders restricting their freedom of speech or movements."

IDENTIFY YOURSELVES WITH MASSES.

Turning to the problems regarding the organisation of Youths, Mr. Masani dealt with the importance of the part the intellectual had to play in Society.

"We Socialists," he said "speak often of the leadership of the working class. We find, however, that the leadership of the working-class means in practice the leadership of that group of intellectuals who reflect best the desires and aspirations of these workers whom we know by the name of Socialists. That is inevitable because the system of society under which we live affords opportunities for education and the other elements of leadership only to the favoured few, so you find that even in the Russian Revolution most of the Communists came from the aristocratic or the bourgeois classes, but they identified themselves with the workers' struggle.

"The contrast in the conditions in Germany and France to-day is partly due to the fact that the German intellectual became the willing instrument of the Kaiser and then of Hitler, and most members of that class lent the weight of their knowledge to the military and Fascist causes. In France, on the other hand the intellectuals had in time raised the standard of opposition to the Fascist menace and had roused the forces of the Left to the need for unity and action."

ROLE OF YOUTH.

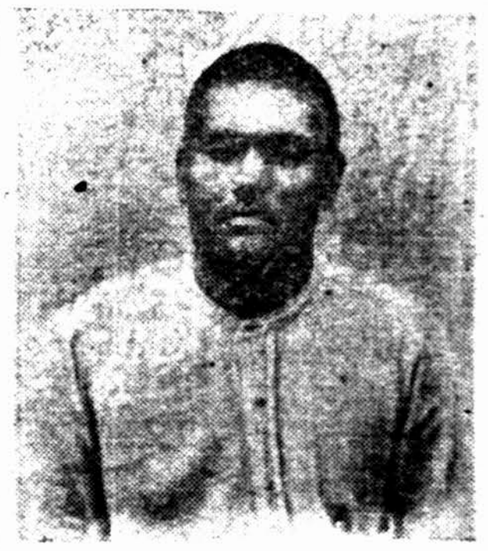
Tracing the rise in Youth Movement in India, Mr. Masani stated that the movement was organised in 1927 or 1928, when the National Congress was preoccupied almost entirely with Swaraj Party activities in the legislatures, under the leadership of Mr. Yusuf Meherally in Bombay and Nava Jawan Bharat Sabha in the Punjab. Youth Leagues sprang up and took the lead in organizing the boycott of the Simon Commission. They also used their influence in inducing the Congress to declare for complete Independence at Lahore and helped in the starting of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.

"Since then," declared Mr Masani, the situation in the country has developed, the political consciousness of the peasantry and the working classes has been roused and, side by side with it, Socialist ideas have spread. The function of the Left Wing or 'Ginger Groups,' which was fulfilled by the Youth leagues in the past is now being performed more adequately by the Congress Socialist Party. We have reached a higher form of political development but of course in the conditions prevailing in the Indian States, there is a still an important part which organisations of Youths can play.

STUDY AND MASS CONTACT.

In your Youth Leagues it should be possible for youngmen of different ideas to come together. You should allow plenty of room for discussion and difference of opinion Socialists, Nationalists, and others, we can all sit together and study political science, can come into close contact with organisations such as Indian National Congress as well as those of peasants and workers. Youths should seek above all to come into the closest possible contact with the masses of our uneducated people. Study and mass contact therefore are the two main tasks of a youth organization."

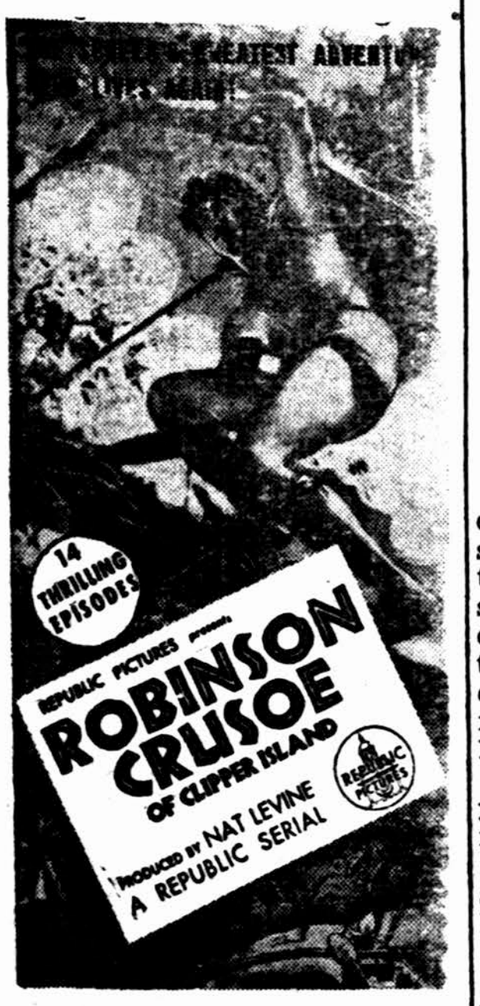
In conclusion Mr. M. R. Masani drew the attention of the delegates to the call issued by the All-India States' Peoples Conference for demonstrations on 1st August, throughout the States and appealed to them to respond earnestly to that call.



Anand Swami, leader and president of the Non-Brahmin party in Berar, who has joined the Congress.

The opening ceremony of Shri Laxmi Vidyalaya started by the Hindu Colony Shishu Shikahan Mandal, Chembur was performed by Mr. Hamid A Khan, District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

THE COMPLETE SERIAL OF 24 PARTS IN ONE WEEK!



By insistent public Demand we Screen the Whole Serial.

RESULT of the WRIST-WATCH COMPETITION Scheme is as Follows:—Upper Class No. 210, 1st Class No. 1235, 2nd Class No. 8954, 3rd Class No. 5731.

The Bearers of these Lucky Coupons can come to the Theatre during Show-time and select the WRIST-WATCH.

THE GLOBE

TALKIES ::: SANDHURST ROAD

NOTE the CHANGE in TIME:— Daily TWO Shows: 6-30 & 10 P.M. Matinee on Saturday, Sunday & Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

THEY STILL HEAR VOICES AT DHOBI TALAO

Popular Explanation Of The Ghost Story

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The weird and dreadful happenings at Dhobi Talao with the return of that strange phenomenon have once again filled that neighbourhood with horror.

The uncanny and eerie sounds emanating from the steps of the well-known institution on full-moon night, yesterday, at Dhobi Talao, as if a maiden in anguish was sobbing, have convinced those who heard it that the story of the "ghost" is no myth.

Since the publication of this extraordinary story several persons have visited the scene of these strange happenings and some have experienced strange emotions as the voice in measured tones floated through the stillness of the night bursting into mournful weeping interjected with hysterical spasms.

It is stated that about forty years ago a maiden with an unforced dignity about her movements mounted the long flight of stairs of the institution and flung herself headlong upon a shrine covering it with a stream of blood and breathed her last in a desperate attempt to prevent its demolition preferring a spirited death to a cowardly life.

This consecration at the altar of the Shrine, its devotees accepted as the last barrier between themselves and those who planned the demolition of the Shrine and withdrew their opposition to the appropriation of the ground upon which the Shrine was built.

SEVERAL YEARS LATER

Several years thereafter, the story is told, some people passing by the structure were horrified and possessed with a strange fear when pitiful mourns of a maiden attracted their attention from the direction of the spot whereupon the shrine had once stood.

One of the party, it is stated, was a King's medalist in the City Police force and he organised a search party. They found it was a spirit and planned to offer it incense.

The following night they returned and patiently awaited the reappearance of the phenomenon and a little after midnight the maiden commenced her eerie wailing.

Chanting 'mantras' they slowly approached the "voice" offering incense and their homage.

Suddenly the man who held the vessel from which the soft perfumes of the incense filled the air, dropped to the ground senseless as if he had been struck by a mighty force. Trembling with fear, and awe-stricken the party fled carrying their unconscious comrade with them.

There was then for some time a lull for it was not till about the beginning of this month that the return of this spirit from the valley of death was noticed.

VOICE OF MAIDEN AGAIN.

As stated previously several Police Officers, both European and Indian, have experienced this extraordinary sensation of hearing the sound of a maiden weeping at the foot of the stairs.

What really is the solution, of this mystery? Is it the indulgence of a frenzied habit or whether it is a spirit that has strayed from the valley of death, is a question without answer.

EVERY TRUE NATIONALIST

HAS SEEN & PRAISED

FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM

(SWARAJYA SEEMEWAR)

A Prince SHIVAJEE Production

Directed By:—

Major DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR

IN

RD WEEK

AT

MAJESTIC

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

DID YOU SEE?

DUKHIARI

DARYANI PRODUCTIONS' GREAT SOCIAL SUPER

Starring:—

AMIR KARNATAKI
(Radio Artiste & Columbia Star)
KOKILA, LEELA,
MADHUKAR GUPTE,
SHIVDASANI, KIRPALANI
and Others.

IN

2ND WEEK

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

PLAZA

(Foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar)
Presents
BRAND NEW COPY OF

BEN-HUR

The greatest Dramatic film by M. G. M. with SOUND

Starring
RAMON NOVARRO
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 3-30 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays
CHARIOT RACE—SEA FIGHT

"SADHWEE MIRABAI" the talkie version of our famous drama AMRITSIDHEE will be soon presented on the silver screen.

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

at

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE

SUNDAY, the 25th July AT 3-30 P.M.

SOUBHADRA

This play will not be staged here again.
Booking at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
The Company is going to stay here up to the end of July 1937 only.

BARODA STATE ASSEMBLY

Notice Of Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: July 21.

There are 12 old and 64 new resolutions tabled for the session of the State Representative Assembly to be held on 26th July.

The resolutions relate to: (1) throwing open budget (except Khangi item) for open discussion in the House to have direct system of election, to have the House composed of two-third elected, one-sixth nominated and one-sixth officials etc; (2) to have a Railway Advisory Committee, including popular representatives; (3) to engage a good writer to record correctly the proceedings of the Dharasabha; (4) to restrict marriages of girls below 18 years to persons more than double their ages, (5) to have an institution for safe custody of girls involved in kidnapping cases under Court orders; (6) to have a Women's College in Baroda; (7) to apply Debt Conciliation Act to Amreli and Dhari talukas; (8) to exempt members of the Assembly from civil or criminal action for all resolutions, questions and discussions on the floor of the House; (9) to provide for more technical and industrial education to lessen unemployment in State, etc., etc.

DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

It is understood that Dewan's address will include some reference to the recent heavy loss due to heavy rainfall in various parts of the State and the losses incurred by the peasantry, and some assurance in the form of steps to be taken by Government to alleviate the sufferings of the agricultural population.

DHARWAR CONGRATULATES CONGRESS MINISTRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

A meeting was organised by the students of Dharwar yesterday in the Municipal Hall. The Chair was occupied by Dr. N. B. Kabboor.

This meeting congratulated the Congress Ministry and endorsed the Wardha resolution. The students of the Karnatak College and the High Schools in the City attended in large numbers. The occasion was also graced by some teachers leading persons and ladies

Dr. Kabboor in his presidential remarks brought home to all the significance of the Wardha resolution on office acceptance. Further he exhorted the students to form a Union of their own, to curb communal differences, prepare for social services and national cause. Continuing he appreciated students' taking part in politics.

BENGAL NATIONALISTS AND JAWAHAR

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Mr. Indranarayan Sen Gupta, the General Secretary of the Congress Nationalist Party in Bengal, replying to-night to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's last statement on the Jinnah-Nehru controversy says the Pandit has thought fit to whittle down Bengal's opposition to the Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad formula of 1935 as being the opposition of only "some members of the Bengal Nationalist Party."

He adds that the Pandit has failed to realise how, in this, as in the matter of the rejection of the communal decision, the Congress Nationalists of Bengal have carried with them the entire province.

Oppositionists to the formula, Mr. Sen Gupta points out, included prominent Congressmen and men of other shades of political opinion. Mr. Sen Gupta stresses that after this nobody ought to dispute the all-round character of the opposition and says that "one, chosen thrice to fill the exalted position of the Congress Presidentship, should have been more informed in the matter."—A P

THEY CALL IT KOHINOOR OF FILM-ART IN INDIA .... It marches ahead in its

18th Meritorious Week

New Theatres Ltd's. Superb Masterpiece everproduced in India

The PRESIDENT

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Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
a.m.

7-0 Shiv Dayal Batish. Geet and Ghazal. 7-40 Sarangi Solo: By Sabiri. 7-50 Zohra Jan. 8-30 Children's Programme. Introduction. Prayer. Story "Raja Maya Das." Geet by children. "How and Why."
p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded.) 1-30 Tulsi Das Day. (Being the 324th anniversary of the Birth-[illegible] of Goswami Tulsi Das). 6-30 [illegible] 6-36 Bhajans of Tulsi Das. (Chorus). Amateur Artists 6-46 Talk (Hindustani): "Tulsi Das." By Acharya Chattur Sen Shastri. 7-0 Bhajan (Tulsi Das). Zohra Jan. 7-10 Tulsi Das. (A poem in Hindustani). By Behzad Lucknavi. 7-20 Talk (Hindustani): "The Characters of Rama and Sita as depicted by Tulsi Das." By Pandit Laxmi Dhar Shastri. 7-35 Bhajans of Tulsi Das. By Master Krishna Chandra. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Bhajans. By Shiv Dayal Batish. 8-45 "Scenes from the Ramayana." By AIR Artists. 9-5 Bhajans. By Zohra Jan and Shiv Dayal Batish. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "A Tale of Two Cities." No. 2. The Old Delhi. By P. C. Addy. 10-0 "Italian Pastic-cio." (Recorded.)

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
a.m.

11-0 Light Music. Roshanalli of Hyderabad.
noon.

12-0 Music from Filmland. Indian Music from the Wellington Cinema.
p.m.

12-30 "For Children." (Gujerati). By Rasik T. Vin. 1-0 London Suite Eric Coates. Queen's Hall Orchestra. (Recorded Decca.) 1-15 A Studio Concert. Erwin Klein and his Continental Sextette. 4-30 Light Music. Master Dinanath of Surat. (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.) 5-25 Mandolin Solo. V. Y. Chowdhari. 5-40 A Recital of Konkani Songs. D. Dimel. (Accompanied by Violin and Guitar.) 6-25 The News in Marathi. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 Bach's Concerto. By the Ecole Normale Chamber Orchestra. (Recorded H. M. V.) 7-50 A Short Recital. By Maria Cebotari. Soprano. (Recorded Parlophone). 8-0 "You asked for it." (Recorded.) 8-30 The News in Hindi. 8-45 Accordeon Solo. (Recorded Parlophone.) 9-0 Talk (English): "In Indian Jungles." No. 3. Forests and Man. By E. A. Garland. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Sarangi Recital. Abdul Majidkhan. (With Tambora and Tabla). 10-0 "Samaj-Sevak." A Marathi Musical Play.

Meteorologist On Earth's Magnetism And Upper Air

Surveys Various Attempts At Discovering Its Origin And Variations

Under the auspices of the Bombay Geographical Association Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Meteorologist of the Colaba Observatory, gave a lecture on "The Earth's Magnetism and the Upper Air". Mr. R. V. Parulekar presided.

The lecturer referred to the usefulness of the study of the earth's magnetism to the navigator, airman, the surveyor and the geological prospector, and gave a brief account of the general magnetic field of the earth. He said that in an approximate way, the earth behaved as a big permanent spherical magnet, magnetised to about 1/10,000 of the intensity of a hardened steel ball of the same size.

In addition to the necessary task of collecting information about the facts of the earth's magnetism which was done by fixed observatories and survey parties the scientist wished to correlate the collected facts and discover the origin of the earth's magnetism and its variations.

The fundamental problem of the magnetism of the earth was still unsolved, but considerable progress has been made in tracing the causes of some of the variations of earth's magnetism

German's Contribution

The first step in this direction was taken by the German mathematician Gauss who laid down the correct lines on which magnetic measurements should be carried out and developed appropriate mathematical methods for analysing the origin of the field. He showed that at least 94 per cent. of the permanent part of the earth's field arose from causes lying inside the earth. Extending Gauss's methods to the Solar diurnal variation of the magnetic field on undisturbed days, Schuster and Chapman were able to show that three-fourths of these variations originated from causes outside the earth and only one-fourth from inside. They also pointed out the probability that this one-fourth contribution was an induced effect of the external cause.

Since the discovery of the propagation of wireless waves across the Atlantic by Marconi it has been recognised that the upper atmosphere has the properties of an electrical conductor. It was, therefore natural to attribute at least part of the diurnal variations in magnetic field observed on the earth's surface to a system of electric current in the upper atmosphere. To account for the daily variations, one had to postulate a system of four big eddies, two in the northern and two in the southern hemisphere, the eddy on the sunlit half carrying the current of about 60,000 amperes

Magnetic Storm

Another kind of disturbance of the earth's magnetic field known as the "Magnetic Storm" was then discussed. These storms often commenced abruptly all over the earth, produced perturbations in the magnetic field for periods lasting from a few hours to a couple of days and when intense caused strong induced earth currents dislocating telegraph traffic. Considerable light had been thrown on the causation of these storms by the ionospheric studies that were carried out during the second Polar Year and after. At high latitudes where these storms were particularly intense, they caused stoppage of reflection of electric waves from the upper ionised layer of the atmosphere and at some stages caused an abnormal and erratic return of the waves from the lower ionised layer.

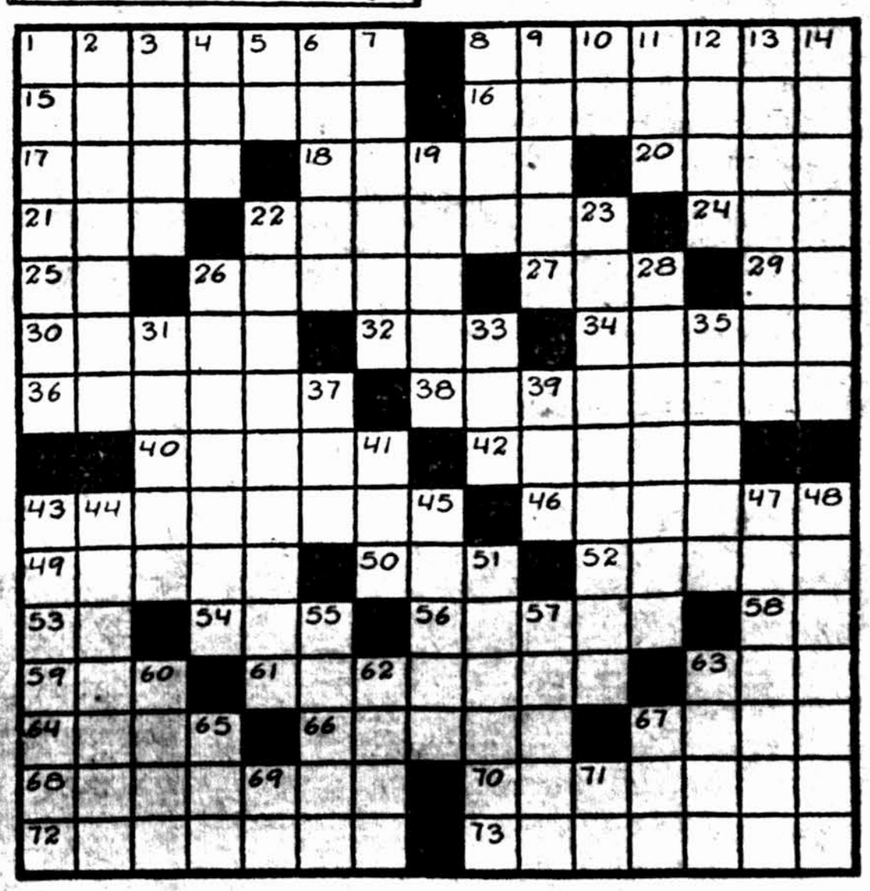
Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Clothed.
8—Protective railing.
15—What language includes the "Mandarin dialect"?
16—Coal tar used in dyes.
17—Indefinite periods of time.
18—Fried lightly in hot fat.
20—Not so much.
21—Attempt.
22—Reptile.
24—Post for a portrait.
25—Whirlwind off the Faroe Islands.
26—Taps a baseball slowly.
27—Definite article.
29—French article.
30—People of the Malabar coast of India.
32—Female of the fowl.
34—Fisher for eels.
36—What is the smallest of the continents?
38—Dry-eyed.
40—Wide-mouthed pitchers.
42—Part of a ruminant's stomach.
43—What is the oldest of the Indo-European languages (variant)?
46—Made fast.
49—Chirping note.
50—Prefix, giving or augmenting a bad meaning.
52—Covered with powdery particles.
53—In Babylonian mythology, the god of waters.
54—Weight of India.
56—Strike again.
58—Like.
59—Twisted.
61—Pertaining to devils.
63—Small devil.
64—Month in the Hebrew calendar.
66—One who smoothes and polishes.
67—What Teutonic god ruled heaven and earth?
68—Reshape.
70—A crystalline ketone.
72—Persons engaged in searching out missing articles.
73—The balsam apple.

VERTICAL

1—Volatile liquid ketone.
2—Who wrote "Walden"?
3—Very small.
4—Those in power.
5—In law, an action.
6—Where are the Krupp Steel Works?
7—Deficiency.
8—Top of the head.
9—Concerning.
10—Japanese measure.
11—Everything.
12—Pastries.
13—Stores green fodder.
14—Canopies over beds.
19—Overturn.
22—Mistrusted.
23—Malignant.
26—Grazes.
28—Marine fish.
31—Who was the Greek goddess of peace?
33—Gain as clear profit.
35—Looks askance.
37—Make a mistake.
39—Supply with weapons.
41—Short for Sidney.
43—Scottish metaphysician.
44—Bestower of a prize.
45—Innsbruck is the capital of what Austrian province?
47—Italian playing card.
48—Shortness of breath.
51—What philosopher, tutor of Nero, was ordered to commit suicide?
55—Direct elsewhere.
57—What was the first name of the inventor of the Maxim machine-gun?
60—Who is the Hindu lord of the infernal regions?
62—Units for measuring wire.
63—Object of worship.
65—Fabulous bird of Arabia.
67—Anglo-Saxon money of account.
69—Prefix: down.
71—In music, a direction (abbr.) to play very softly.



For Solution see our next neek's issue.

Driver To Be Prosecuted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"That death was caused by fracture of the bones of the right leg" was the verdict passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest held on Bijal Kana (50), a municipal sweeper.

Bijal was injured in a motor accident on July 9 at Chawpatty Seaface. He was removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment of fractures, where he died on July 12.

A rider was added by the Jury that, on the evidence before them they held that the suspect Bhagwandas Jamnadas, who was driving a motor along Chowpatty Seaface in a rash and negligent manner, knocked the deceased down and caused the injuries to the deceased. They held that he was responsible for causing the death of the deceased and, therefore, they wanted that he should be prosecuted under sec. 304-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Thakkar Returns After Insurance Tour

Mr. J. C. Thakkar, Managing Director of the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad, returned to India on board the S. S. "Karanjia" on Saturday from British East Africa, where he had gone four months ago to expand Insurance business. This he has successfully done, inasmuch as he comes home with a business of over 10 lakhs fully paid, leaving behind him a net of active organization to yield still more promising crop in years to come.

JUNAGADH'S CLASSIFICATION OF CITIZENS

State Extends Period For Receiving Subjects' Views

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary, All-India States' People's Conference has received a Communique from the Junagadh State, dated July 22nd acknowledging the telegram, resolutions and memorials addressed to the State in connection with the proposed Raiyatnama of the State and intimating that a further extension of two months has been granted for the purpose of receiving expression of view and suggestions regarding the draft rules and classifications relating to the subjects of the Junagadh State.

CIRCUS COMPETITION

CIRCUS COMPETITION

As the name implies, the Competition this time has to do with Circus Animals. Some of the animals as will be seen from the two series of illustrations are trained to do tricks and for that purpose they are dressed or otherwise disguised to play their respective parts. You have to pick out each of the disguised animals from the series numbered 1, 2, 3,.... and enter its number in the entry coupon against corresponding illustrations A, B, C,.... stating only one, number against each letter.

For instance the monkey in illustration "D" is shown dressed up as in No. 3. Similarly the Rabbit in "Q" has altered its appearance as seen in No. 13. You therefore fill in No. 3 against "D" and No. 13 against "Q" in the Coupon.

Similarly you may fill in rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with the entrance fee of annas Eight for each entry before 28th July, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 28th July, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

ENTRY COUPON.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 28th July. 1937

For Extra Coupons See Page 29.

Around Theatre & Film Land

EXCITING FILM-DRAMA

Opens At The Capitol

Universal has reached right into to-day's news for the exciting drama, "California Straight Ahead", which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre. Featuring John Wayne and lovely Louise Latimer in a cast that includes such players as Robert McWade, Theodore von Eltz, Tully Marshall, Emerson Treacy, and Leroy Mason, "California Straight Ahead" proves stimulating screen fare for a very receptive audience.

It is the story of two men, one played by John Wayne and the other by Theodore von Eltz, who are rivals from almost their first meeting, the rivalry building to a terrific, almost single-handed battle for dominance in the transportation world, with the love of a girl also at stake. With the trucking business cutting into the railroads' freight volume, Gifford played by Theodore von Eltz starts making thing difficult for the trucking lines. And Biff Smith, John Wayne, resents it, as he is superintendent of a large truck company. The two men have been rivals for Mary Porter, played by Louise Latimer, for a long time and this only intensifies their business rivalry. Biff makes a hot-headed move after Gifford double-crosses him, and it looks as if he has ruined his employer, Corrigan, played by Robert McWade. But, then Biff comes through with the astounding suggestion to Corrigan that they go in for trans-continental freight haulage. Corrigan tells him that he is crazy, as the trucking business is a short haul business. But Biff goes ahead, unknown to Corrigan, and engages in a cross country race with Gifford and the railroad for a million dollar delivery to a waiting ship on the West Coast, the first to arrive to load the ship. That cross-country race is one of the most thrilling ever filmed, with giant, lumbering trucks careening on the edges of precipices in the wild endeavour to beat the railroad train to the coast.

The background scenery is magnificent. Louise Latimer, dainty and quite pleasant to the eye is excellent in the part of Mary. The two heavies, Theodore von Eltz and Leroy Mason, are as sinister as the parts demand. Von Eltz is rapidly becoming one of the screen's more popular actors. There are two grand old men of pictures, Robert McWade and Tully Marshall. Their performances have nothing to be desired, as usual. Arthur Lubin directed "California Straight Ahead".

Richard Tauber in "Land without Music" at the Regal.

MUSIC FOR ALL

In "Land Without Music" At The Regal

The people of Lucco adored music—the bakers fluted instead of baking the ploughmen fiddled while the plough was till, the small boys blew their tin whistles and even the Minister of Finance preferred his piccolo to his accounts. But Austria was demanding a debt of 10,000,000 crowns, and the Princess Regent decided to ban music from her land until the debt was paid. Carlini, famous tenor and Lucco's National Hero, returning from a world-tour to find his concert banned, took immediate steps to hold it in secret. The Princess went to the concert—so did her Cabinet Minister. Her Chief of Police and the entire populace of Lucco. Great was their consternation when they discovered the Princess in their midst, but greater still was her own consternation when she found that the dominating Carlini was a lovable and charming man with a voice and heart of gold. Following the dictates of her head, she threw him into prison, but love and music eventually found a way.

"Land without Music", with its melodious score composed by Oscar Straus, provides an ideal starring vehicle for Richard Tauber who appears as Carlini, while Diana Napier has an important part as the Princess Regent. Jimmy (Schnozzle) Durante has the leading comedy role as Jonah J. Whistler, special European correspondent of the New York Monthly Gazette, with a nose for news who arrives in Lucco at the time of the musical rising. Walter Forde, whose genius in handling both comedy and musical subjects is unsurpassed, was responsible for the direction of the picture.

"TUKARAM"

Still Going Strong At Central

(CONTRIBUTED)

Winter, Summer, Monsoons, through three seasons has "Tukaram" been proceeding apace at the Central Talkies, Charni Road. The heaviest showers have made little difference in the capacity audience that packs the theatre week-end after week-end. It is as if the city's population is being combed out to see the picture. The number of those who have been seeing it twice—or oftener—is legion. To those who shy at the screen, it is a potent challenge.

Where lies the magnetism that draws this mass of humanity? So much has been said, and so much more written, about this picture; but all the eulogy and criticism put together cannot give an analytical reply to the question. "Tukaram" is an artistic creation a synthetic whole. What draws

(Continued on Page 30.)

John Wayne and Louise Latimer in "California Straight Ahead", now running at the Capitol.

America's greatest boy-st. Fred Bartholomew stars in "Captains Courageous" showing this week at the Wellington.

About Studios And Stars

Master Vinayak and Ashalata in Huns Picture "Premveer" booked at the Majestic.

Prithviraj, Jagadish and Nawab in New Theatres' "Anathashram" shortly coming to West End.

INSPIRING HEROISM AND TENDER ROMANCE

"Frontiers Of Freedom" In Its Second Week

(CONTRIBUTED)

No hero has ever escaped the slandering tongue of the malicious critic. And the greater a hero, the more malicious is the libel. There are not "historians" wanting, for instance, who dub the great Shivaji as a racial bigot and as a "mountain rat": the latter expression being used in the contemptuous sense. To the saner world, however, Shivaji represents the ideal of freedom, the spirit of spontaneous but calculated revolt against oppression. He was no enemy of Islam. His own Muslim subjects, he treated with the same brotherly feeling as his Hindu subjects. His revolt was against the regime of tyranny that the ruling powers of the time had introduced. It happened that the tyrants were Mussalmans, while Shivaji treated his Muslim subjects well, he had no mercy for the Hindus who forsook freedom's sacred cause. He was the champion, not of a denominational creed, but of the creed of freedom—political and religious alike.

A film based on Shivaji's career, therefore, is bound to be idealist, picturesque and inspiring: that is, if it properly produced. And, to Prince Shivaji Productions of Kolhapur, a tribute is due for having produced such a picture well.

"Swarajya Seemevar", or "Frontiers of Freedom" now running to packed houses in its second week at the Majestic, is a narrative that adheres closely to the essential spirit of the historical facts of the early years of Shivaji's career The direction. by Major Nimbalkar, is vigorous and taut. To the thunder of horses' hoofs and the clanging of swords, the story sweeps on the majestic vein, diffusing romance and excitement, ending with a heart-rending tragedy and its divinely ennobling reaction

The theme concerns the heroic deeds of a rustic soldier of freedom to save the life of his leader, Shivaji; and the more silent but equally courageous ordeal of his spouse. The plot to blow up Shivaji's camp—from which the hero saves Shivaji but not himself—provides a sequence of terrific suspense, a high-spot in the film.

The acting is very good; the dialogue very bright; and the general effect is elevating. Miss Jayashree (a new star in the cinematic firmament) who plays the heroine, gives an effective study in inspired simplicity. Master Dileep also a new comer, gives a performance that arrests your interest at the very start Col. Ingle makes a genuine Shivaji. And, associated with these specially selected persons, are such well-known screen personalities as Nanasaheb Pathak and Miss Meena. No wonder "Swarajya Seemevar" has captured the heart of the city's public.

Maya, the star of "Jagirdar" at the Roxy.

CHARLES DARWIN'S PROGENITOR AT THE RAJIT STUDIO

(CONTRIBUTED)

Now-a-days Mehru has become a watch word in the Ranjit Studio. That's the name of the Gorilla that appears in Mr. Jayant Desai's jungle picture.

She finds no difference in perching on the trees and lying on the sofas, its just the same to her. She is quite at home with all the artistes appearing with her. Over and above these artistes she has one more animal to work with, and that is Limo, Mr. Eddy Billimoria's hound. Both these speechless creatures have done excellent work, which has given new impetus to the director and he predicts that this picture might turn out to be another gate crasher.

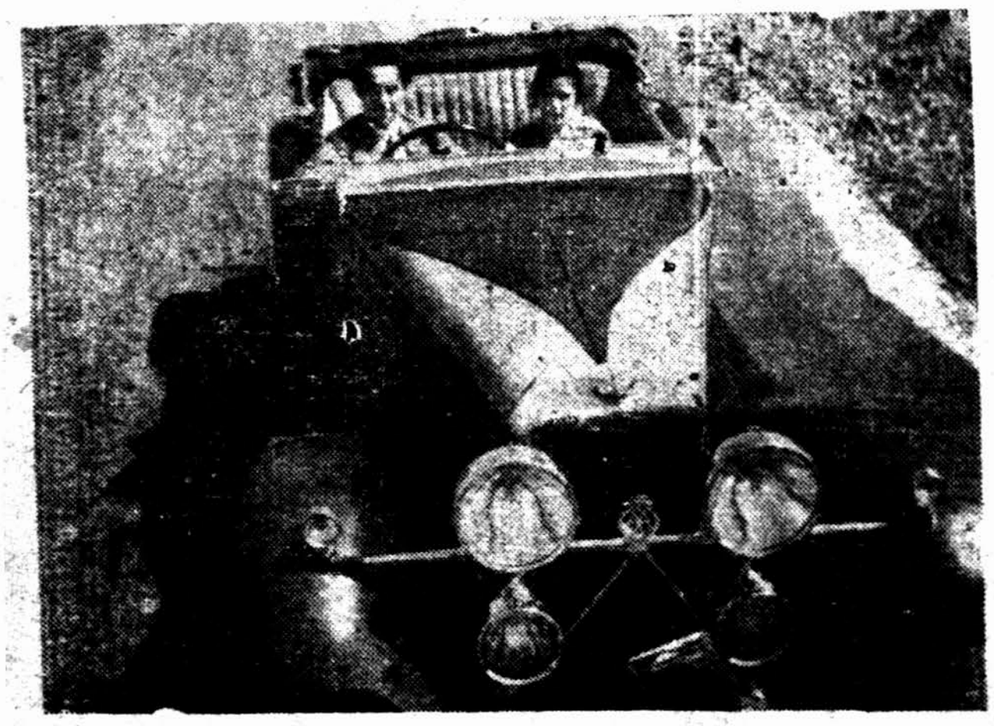
Immediately on finishing this great picture, the studio will be occupied by Mr. Madhok, who will be finishing his two pictures, which have remained unfinished on account of Mr. Charle's illness.

"Three Warriors" will be finished first and will be sent to Punjab for release.

"Love of a Slave" enters 5th triumphant week at the West End Talkies. The picture has caught the imagination of the public, reviving the public's confidence in the Ranjit pictures.)

A scene from Ranjit's "Love of a Slave" running at West End Talkies for the 5th week.

Chandramohan in "Beyond the Horizon", be released at Minerva Talkies next week.



A scene from Royal Movietone's social picture "Punar Janma".

Kamlesh Kumari in New Theatres' "The President" in its 18th week at Krishna Talkies.

M ... Gupte and Leela in "Dukhiari" now running at Royal Opera House.

STUDIO NOTES

New Theatres

Fans who are interested in unusualness in Indian Pictures—will be amply rewarded by New Theatres Coming Picture "MUKTI." But though "MUKTI" will be an unusual picture—it must not be taken as something irrational or wayward. The theme and the story of the picture are things which are not beyond human conception. Last week—a scene was taken where the heroine was being lectured by her father about the radness of artists in general. The heroine's husband was Prasanta the hero—who was practically driven out of society's bounds by the so-called moral-hounds. The father of the heroine was terribly upset at this as also by the melancholy look on his daughter's face. He tried to compose himself by cursing his irresponsible son-in-law, the artist. This scene plus some shots in the architect's office have been finished. Over and above these picture shots some music and song-play-back taking have been done. Mr. Barua really excels in his methodical work and it is very doubtful if there is any other Indian Director who can beat him at this.

* * *

The theme of the story for Nitin Bose's picture is again going to be a some sort of smash hit. The cast has also been selected—but as there is a slight chance of minor change we are not in a position to announce the same in our present notes. The Assistants of Nitin Bose are working for hours at a stretch to finish the scenario and the shooting chart. Nitin Bose himself is with them to direct things even at this stage.

* * *

The Trailer of "Anath-Ashram" has been received with a good reception in all cities. Director Hem Chunder should be congratulated on such an exceptional work. He has so wonderfully blended bits that the trailer in itself is an entertainment. Faithfully relating the story, the trailer has an additional quality of tempo. The Director, without trying to force the pace with captions and titles, has managed to build up the speed till it finally ends in a climax. If the trailer is a true sample of the picture to follow,—and there is no reason why it should not be the film is bound to receive a warm reception. It appears that "ANATH-ASHRAM" is a fine blending of pathos and comedy. The story seems to include all phases of life. The relationship between father and daughter, husband and wife, mother and child, lover and beloved and even between the living and the dead have been well portrayed.

* * *

There is some extraordinary announcement to make—though we are not in a position to mention any names just now. New Theatres are contemplating in setting a new precedent for lavish productions. It will be lavish in everything—talented players, a strong supporting cast, direction in the hands of a most famous Indian Director, clever but human-interest story, hit tunes and music. Roughly speaking it will be the most outstanding venture New Theatres have ever undertaken.

* * *

Director Devaki Bose maintains both speed and quality in "Vidyapati" and our readers will be delighted to learn that he has already finished half the portion of this stupendous production

Last week, he shot another impressive scene, on the huge set, depicting the 'Royal Court,' in Studio No. 2, where about 200 extras were introduced along with the principal characters. He has

(Continued on Page 30.)

"BEYOND THE HORIZON"

New Prabhat Picture At Minerva

(CONTRIBUTED)

A rich variety of high lights and brilliant economy and shrewdness in editorial selection and cutting, characterise "Beyond the Horizon" the Prabhat picture to be released at the Minerva. As a drama of racial psychology, the story unfolds possibilities which are grasped with a firm hand by director and stars, alike. It is the romance and mental struggle of tender-hearted princess and a gallant slave, a spirited slave girl and a knight-errant who reseues her from a den of a voice. The scenes are laid in the Golden Age of Aryan consolidation in India.

The film pre-eminently exemplifies the Prabhat virtue of aptitude. The cast is brilliantly chosen. Shanta Apte as the slave girl completely outshines her own former performances. Her saviour is Uttam, a role played with ease and spontaneity by Ulhas. Leela Chitnis is the princess, a role psychologically difficult; but she fully succeeds in doing it justice. She falls in love with Jeevan, a prince among slaves. Pralhad, in this latter role, displays a complete mastery of studio technique. Another performance that cannot pass without notice, comes from the veteran player, chandramohan.

Essentially, the drama is psychological. The responsibility on the shoulders of K. Narayan Kale is, therefore, great. Not only is he director of the picture, but the dialogues and scenario are also his own. He acqits himself, however. with an adroit deftness that does credit to his sense of discrimination and taste. With the gorgeous background of splendour, to the melodious tune of inspiring music, he brings before you the delicate flutter and the coy play of the woman's heart. "Beyond the Horizon", is pre-eminently a Narayan Kale success.

A scene from ... Pictures social ... "Sarojini", now showing at the Minerva.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our CIRCUS COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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Please write name and address in Block Letters. on all entry coupons.

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"DUKHIARI", A PENETRATING PICTURE

Now Running At The Opera

(CONTRIBUTED)

Resourceful direction, backed by competent performances, makes "Dukhiari" a full-length piece of engrossing entertainment. It is a Daryani picture, now running at the Royal Opera House. The theme—a quadrilateral variation of the eternal triangle—is undeniably sincere and reveals, in emphasised light and shade, the standard types of reaction to love. There is the girl for whom love is a faith, and not to be impeached or argued about; there is also the girl to whom love is a pleasant pastime, to be pursued for one's entertainment. Then there is the youth to whom love is just a primitive word for a passing romance; and there also is the man who laughs at love and deals with passion as a game without a code.

The picture is obviously has thus to depend for its success on the clarity and continuity of characterisation. And it gives no ground to grudge the acknowledgment that is a satisfying success.

There is freedom in the acting of the principal players, with an undefinable but healthy touch of discipline. Kokila, Leela, Amir Karnataki and Madhukar who lead the cast, are competent and painstaking. They seem to live their roles all the time.

The recreation provided by "Dukhiari" is visual as well as intellectual. It is a penetrating study in human psychology.

TARA FILMS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Tara Films 'Unmarried Wife' portrays the final but colossal struggle between conservatism and reformism. Kokila raises a flag of revolt against the institution of marriage. She thinks that this institution kills aspiration and discourages endeavour in women, and gives men opportunities galore to oppress them.

The theme of the story is contained in the title itself. All the three girls featuring in the picture become unmarried wives each in her tense society is hard put to solving this problem. Mr. Ghosh has handled his material in an excellent manner. Mrs. Shivrani Ghosh, Indian Screen's finest voice will thrill you as it has never done before. She, Indurani and Kokila are the three 'Unmarried Wives'. On the male side are Navin Yagnik, Nayampally and Paresh Banerjea. When Navin plays the broken-hearted love one can hear the wind blowing through the cracks of the broken-heart. Mr. Nayampally as the villain gives a performance, which is outstanding in every way. Mr. P. Chowdhary and Mr. S. Dutt keep the audience rocking in their seats with the uproariously funny situations.

The photography and recording are fine. A special feature of this picture will be the three-four songs sung by Paresh Banerjea which will be definite song-hits.

STUDIO NOTES

(Continued from Page 28.)

again shifted with the whole team, to Studio No. 1, where he is at present busy, expediting the exteriors of the Bidusak's house. If the present speed is maintained, "Vidyapati" is expected to be completed in both the versions, by the middle of September.

The recordist and the cameraman, Loken Bose and Yusuf Mulji, with years of solid experience in their respective spheres, are expected to reach the highest standard of technical excellence in sound and Photography. Besides, the rest of the producing team, in Mr. Bose's unit, are working in perfect harmony, under the skilled supervision of Mr. P. N. Roy.

ACTIVITIES OF STUDIO NO. 2.

There has been a last-minute re-shuffling of the programme again and we are now in a position to announce definitely that the modern social story, provisionally titled as "ANAHUTA," will go in to production, as soon as the floor is available at this Studio.

It will be produced in two versions, Bengali and Hindi, under the skilled supervision of Mr. J. N. Mitter and the direction has been entrusted to Mr. Hem Chunder, who has lately completed "ANATH ASHRAM."

Rehearsal is also expected to commence shortly. Among others, we may for the time being mention the names of Pahari, Nazam, Leila Desai and K. C. Dey, who will represent some of the principal characters in the cast. Further details will be furnished in the near future.

"TUKARAM"

(Continued from Page 26.)

people to the picture is its artistic soul, and it defies analysis. You can have a chemical analysis of the role, a botanical desertation on it, an artistic appreciation of its loveliness. Will that explain its charm?

The difference between the film and the flower is that the former is the result of human endeavour, while the latter is not. And in "Tukaram", human effort has tended to be perfect even as nature itself is perfect in its handiwork.

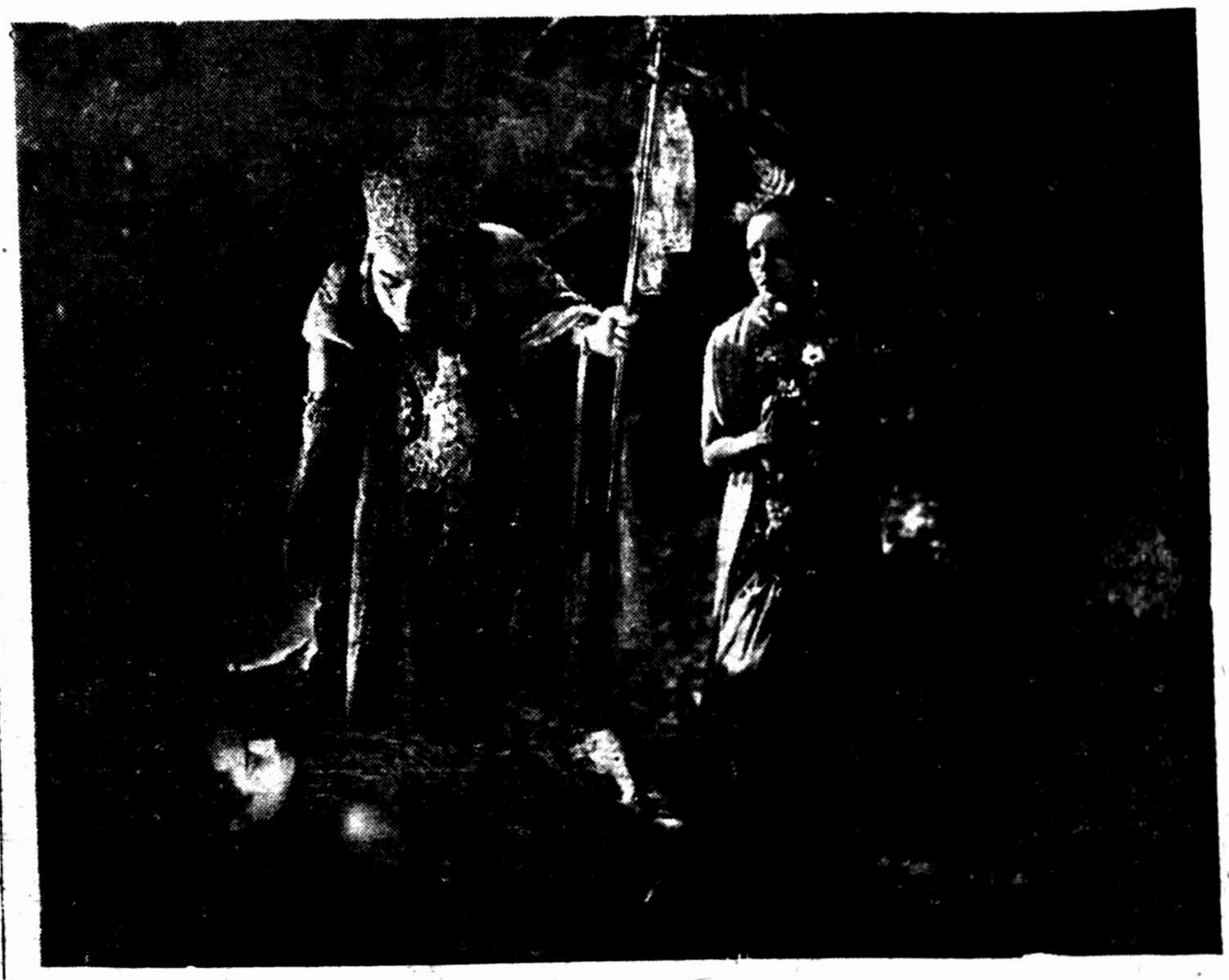
Story, dialogue, music settings, photography, acting: each is of excellent quality and all have been blended into a perfectly harmonious picture.

There have been few films, for instance, in which the standard of acting has been so uniformly high, where the most minor role is played with the exquisite charm and polish expected of the leading stars. Fewer, probably, have seen the pictures in which the story so uniformly sustains the interest of the audience. The same can be said about the music, the settings, the direction. Each of these qualities, as exquisitely rendered as in "Tukaram", would make a film great. All these combined together, have made "Tukaram" unique.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

was worth only a few guineas, but when I received a telegram from him last week saying he wanted them I hastened to gratify him.

"He spends hundreds of pounds a year with me. I could have made him a pair from measurements I already had, but I would not dream of doing that."



Devika Rani in the role of Savitri in Bombay Talkies' new film "Savitri" to be shortly released at the Roxy

"I LEAVE KERALA FULL OF HOPE AND OPTIMISM"

Meherally Gives His Tour Impressions

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CALICUT, July 22.

A big crowd was present at the reception accorded to Mr. Yusuf Meherally who arrived from Cannanore yesterday morning after his release from jail.

Mr. Meherally drove to the office of the Congress Socialist Party and was busily engaged in exchanging views with Party members. Congress leaders and prominent citizens who offered him congratulations.

GIVE THEM A FAIR CHANCE.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative Mr. Meherally stated that he had naturally been disappointed with the decision on office acceptance. But now that the decision had been taken, it was the duty of all to wish Congress Ministers success in their undertaking and give them a fair chance to implement the Congress election pledges. This did not mean, added Mr. Meherally, that watchfulness should be relaxed. We must follow with careful interest the doings of the Ministries and not hesitate to offer, whenever necessary, well informed criticism. Vigilance will keep the Ministers alert, and helpful criticism constantly will keep them in touch with the stream of public feeling Beyond that, he was unwilling to say anything as the Socialist Executive would soon meet at Patna and discuss the present political situation.

FUTURE OF MOPLAHS

Questioned regarding his impressions of the Province Mr. Meherally said:— "I leave Kerala full of hope and optimism for the future of the province. Signs of a new awakening are visible everywhere. The Moplah is acquiring a new consciousness, and in spite of aggressive Communalist cum loyalist propaganda, is beginning to understand the true position of the Congress. The younger Muslims, particularly, are turning with growing eagerness towards Socialist ideas. Numerous conversations with them have convinced me, that if suitably kept in touch, they will be in the near future a valuable addition to Congress strength.

MALABAR SOCIALISTS.

Asked about Malabar Socialists, Mr. Meherally replied that he was happy to say that the Kerala Congress Socialist Party had a band of full time workers who would be an acquisition and a credit to any organisation. In the face of great odds, they have addressed themselves in great earnest to the task of organising Labour and the Peasantry and were doing a great amount of work in the Congress and among the students. He was very hopeful about the future of the Congress Socialist Party in Karala as in the rest of the country.

INDIAN NAWAB GIVES £1,000 ORDER FOR CLOTHES

An order by an Indian prince for £1,000 worth of clothes, and a summons to Paris to measure another customer for a pair of flannel trousers, have been the recent experiences of a London tailor.

He is Mr. Clarence C. Davis, who spoke to me of the £1,000 order as "a tailor's idea of heaven", writes a representative of the "Sunday Express", London.

He said: "It was given me by a famous Nawab.

"He bought thirty-six suits, eleven overcoats, and other garments.

"The suits ranged from eighteen to twenty-five guineas, and the over-coats were about twenty guineas each.

"He chose patterns for two or three suits, and then gave up the task, leaving everything to me.

"I fitted him at his hotel, trying on a dozen suits at a time. He settled the bill at once, and with his cheque he handed me a personal memento equal in value to two or three suits.

"The Nawab's Prime Minister and his Minister of Finance also ordered clothes from me."

The flannel trousers were wanted by a wealthy American senator.

Mr. Davis went on. "The order

(Continued in Col. 2.)

Potential National Militia In Making

NEW SCOUT MOVEMENT GATHERS MOMENTUM

National In Origin, International In Outlook

BOMBAY GIVES THE LEAD

The campaign for the starting of a National Scout Movement has begun.

The idea was given concrete shape, at a conference held at th Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday evening, under the chairmanship of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who, in the course of his speech, envisaged a day when the National Scout Movement would grow to such proportions, that it would be possible to dispense with a large and standing army which a poor country like India could not afford to maintain.

It was resolved at the conference, that "A National Scout Movement, with its allied branches, be organised in the Bombay Presidency, separate from the existing Scout Movement which is affiliated to the Imperial Boy Scout Headquarters in England. This movement will be a purely educational one, open to all persons without any distinction of caste, creed, colour, religion or race, international in spirit, but national in organisation and Training."

GOOD WISHES

A large committee consisting of about 50 persons, was appointed, to consider the details of the scheme, and make arrangements to set such a movement going.

Messages wishing success to the conference, from Mr. Jal A. D. Nowroji, who recently resigned his post of Chief Scout Commissioner of Bombay; Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Vice-President of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association and others, were read, by Mr. B. H Mehta, the convener of the Conference.

A large gathering of young men and women, who had been stirred up by the recent utterances of Lord Baden-Powell, and were determined to purge the Scout Movement of its Imperialist bias, was present at the Conference. Prominent among them were, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, M. C. Chagla, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Dr. Malini Sukhthankar, Mr. M. N. Talpade and others.

DESAI'S DENUNCIATION

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in the course of his speech, said that, when he was in England, a certain gentleman had sent him a cutting of Lord Baden-Powell's speech, with the remark, "Here are your countrymen and politics!" These remarks of Baden-Powell were glossed over and explained away, but they had never been denied or contradicted

Mr. Desai condemned the gentlemen who had made that remark on Baden-Powell's speech and others like him. Nothing could be meaner for an Indian, than to applaud another man talking in the terms that Baden-Powell had used. If people were so wanting in patriotism, they certainly deserved the remarks that Baden-Powell had wrongly made about others.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that they had not met there, in any spirit of vengeance or hostility, but, sometimes, when undeserved criticisms were made, they roused them to a sense of introspection, to see if they are treading the right path. The time had now come, when they should ask ourselves, if they do not owe allegiance to their country first, to whatever else they might feel they owed allegiance.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said: "At a time of National awakening, whose pace is quicker than we can comprehend it must be possible to get all young men and women into the network of a movement whose basic ideas would be physical fitness and personal cleanliness, a sense of discipline and a sense of Nationalism, ideas which are bound to produce that healthy condition which is necessary to make us fit for Self-government."

Mr. Desai then recounted the instance of a gentleman who, some 22 years ago, had asked him how India could get Self-Government, when Indians had not the capacity to govern themselves, nor to defend themselves, nor to organise themselves, so as to lead to the growth of the nation? Mr. Desai said, that their struggles these many years, had made it possible, no longer to tolerate such remarks.

NATIONAL MILITIA

Mr. Desai, who described the Scouts as a kind of National militia, said that the cost of the defence of this country, had gone up, from Rs. 20 crores in pre-war years, to Rs. 55 crores at present: and, if the new Scouts could reduce this cost, they would have achieved something that the British Government had failed to achieve during its regime of 150 years! From the Marathas whose valour, fortitude and strength were unrivalled right away into the far away of Himalayas, they were were people who, if properly trained, would make a splendid National Army of Defence. Therefore, Mr. Desai thought that, if the idea of this National Scout Movement was properly carried out it would ultimately be possible to entirely dispense with a long and standing army.

The chief resolution of the evening was moved from the Chair, and was carried unanimously.

COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED

About the next resolution constituting a committee of about 50 members, Mr. Desai explained that, though it might appear unwieldy, it was really not so; because the Committee would be broken up into a number of sub-committees which would attend to various matters of detail. Considering that they intended to start a Presidency-wide movement, the number would really be found insufficient.

The following, among others are on the committee:— Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, J. A. D. Naoroji, K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, M. C. Chagla, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Professors P. A. Wadia, R. D. Choksi Drs. J. C. Kumarappa, G. V. Deshmukh. B. H. Mehta, Smts. Hansa Mehta, Safia Khan, Godavaribai Gokhale, Malini Sukhthankar. Messrs. Ekambara Iyer, J. K. Mehta, Indulal Yagnik and Chiranjilal Loyalka.

SCOUT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Madras Also In Favour Of Nationalising It

MADRAS: July 24.

A special meeting of the Madras Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts' Association of India was held to-day under the presidency of Mr. Justice Venkata Subba Rao, Provincial Commissioner.

Having regard to the recent utterances of Lord Baden-Powell, the importance of drastically nationalising the Scout movement was emphasised at the meeting.

Resolutions were passed urging the Scout Headquarters in India, firstly to take immediate steps to establish the boy scout movement in India on a national footing by disaffiliating it from the Imperial Scout Headquarters, and organising an independent, autonomous Scout organisation; secondly, without sacrificing its national character and independence as a separate organisation, to enter into negotiations with a view to affiliating the Indian Association directly with International Scout Bureau; thirdly, as the present constitution of the Indian Association is out of date, the same should be revised immediately so as to constitute the Association into a Federal organisation; fourthly, on revision of the constitution on the above lines, the Provincial Council should constitute itself into an independent autonomous association under the name of the "Boy Scouts' Association of Madras Presidency."

If the above resolutions are not given effect to by September 30, the Provincial Executive is empowered to take action on the lines suggested in the fourth resolution.—A.P.

Ministers of the Central Provinces, who specially posed for the Press. (From left to right):—Hon. Mr. P. R. Gole, Hon. Mr. R. S. Shukla, Hon. Dr. Khare (Premier), Hon. Mr. Yusuf Shareef, Hon. Mr. D. P. Misra, Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta and Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh.

BILL TO SUPPRESS CASTES IN BENGAL

Interesting Non-Official Measures For Assembly

CALCUTTA: July 23.

That discussion on purely political issues is not going to engage the attention of the Bengal Legislative Assembly during the ensuing Budget session may be inferred from the nature of two very interesting non-official bills already given notice of, one of which aims at suppressing the castes in Bengal, while the other seeks to put restrictions on marriage dowry and unequal marriages.

The Bill to suppress the castes of Bengal is, according to its sponser, an attempt to remove some difficulties and disadvantages of the people, who are treated as untouchables by the Hindu society. The preamble to this Bill mentions is justification of this move, that a section of the people is put to many disadvantages and dishonour on account of their castes and that it is necessary for impartial and good Government of the Province to suppress these caste feelings.

The other Bill referred to, seeks to put restriction on the dowry system and also on unequal marriage, and is said to be an attempt to improve the social hygiene on lines now prevailing in some of the European countries. Some of the more interesting sections of the Bill are as follows:—

No person shall accept any dowry in consideration of marriage if the parents or guardians of the bride are not in easy circumstances and are unable to pay the dowry

No person above the age of 50 years marry a woman below 25 years of age.—United Press.

ITALIAN CARGO STEAMER RESCUED

Drifts For Five Days In Arabian Sea

KARACHI: (By Mail).

Battered by heavy monsoon seas, the bridge and rails partly smashed by slashing waves, an Italian cargo steamer which had drifted for five days after the engine failed, was towed into port to-day by the salvage boat "Preserver", says a "Daily Gazette" report.

Captain Carlabiano Salvadore narrated the mishap that overtook his vessel, which had a load of 6,900 tons of groundnuts taken at Cocanada and Muslipatam, on the Madras coast. The steamer left Masulipatam on June 10 encountering heavy seas along the east coast upto Colombo, which port was passed on June 15, on the voyage to Port Said where the steamer was bound for orders, it being on Charter party basis for Messrs. Ralli Brothers

On July 4, about 200 miles west of Socotra Island in the Arabian Sea, the pumps ceased to function and the heavily laden vessel began to drift. An effort to repair the pumps was made and for three days the engineers toiled while the ship tossed and drifted in north-easterly direction. On the afternoon on July 7 an S.O.S. was broadcast several steamers answering the 'distress' call. The British-owned salvage ship "Preserver" from Perim rushed to the rescue and a message was flashed over the radio to other steamers that relief had arrived.—United Press

COCHIN BAN ON MALAYALEE DAILIES

Travancore Durbar Refers Question To Govt. Of India

ALWAYE: July 23.

It is understood that a puzzling question has now been referred to the Government of India by the Travancore Durbar in connection with the Cochin ban on two of the vernacular dailies of Travancore "Malayalee" and "Bharata Patrika."

Putthenvelikkara, a Travancore village, twelve miles north of Alwaye is surrounded on all sides by Cochin territories and as such is accessible only through Cochin lands.

The two vernacular dailies which are now banned in Cochin have a good circulation in this village and have hence to be transported daily to this village.

The Cochin proclamation levies a high penalty for carrying these two papers through Cochin territories.

How will the circulation be managed under 'these circumstances?' This question has now been referred to the Government of India by the Travancore Government —United Press

Palestine Unmasks British Imperialism

HOW GERMAN PRESS LOOKS AT ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT

BERLIN (By Air Mail).

The history of Britain's relations with that mixture of naked show of might Palestine offer a perfect example of and pursuance of highest ideals of which British imperial policy is constituted, writes "Berliner Tageblatt," of July 10.

During the war, it states, when it suited her purposes, Britain suddenly discovered her great love for the fate of the Arabs and Jews, and alluring and conflicting promises were made to both parties. The Arabs were to obtain their total independence, the Jews to be given a national home of their own in Palestine. Britain naturally obtained the mandate to fulfil these promises. In this she was entirely unsuccessful.

London has tried to be a friend of both, declares the German newspaper, but it just could not be done, and after the liquidation of the bloody revolt, a Royal Commission was appointed to find a solution. The tri-partition of Palestine was its main suggestion. Nobody likes the idea very much, but Britain cannot afford to give such an important bridge to India, and no efforts will be spared to defend it.

GERMANY ALERT

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

German interest in the East has always been alert and the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine "made the front pages" of the German press here. This interest has increased since the establishment of the Third Reich and since the return of German Colonies has become a "political" possibility.

The Germans have imagined every Englishman to be a cross between Sanders of the River and a Bengal Lancer since they have seen these two films, says the "Daily Telegraph." The typical Englishman of a cartoon in a drawing in the "Schwarze Korps," the organ of the S. S. describes a British sergeant-major in Colonial Uniform splitting apiece of wood marked "Palestine." Other pieces —Mandates and Colonies—are at the feet of this Englishman. According to the cartoonist, who heads his drawing "Divide and Rule," the Roman policy of "Divide et Impera" has been adopted by the British. His caption is a dig at the British attitude towards the Colonial question: "The British like dividing but not with others."

ARABS' VIEWPOINTS

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The reasons for the probable rejection of the Palestine Partition proposals by the Arabs, were put forward by Mr. Jamal Husseini, head of the Arab Delegation of London and a member of the Supreme Council of the Arab Higher Committee, at a meeting at Caxton Hall last Wednesday.

The great facts which emerged from the partition scheme, Mr. Husseini asserted, were that the Jews had a net gain of the best part of Palestine, Great Britain a net gain of the most cherished part of Palestine and the Arabs a complete and final loss of those two parts which they had held for the last 13 centuries. The Jews were to be given the meat without the bone, the Arabs the bone without the meat. "Great Britain promised to assist the Jews to establish a national home in Palestine," he declared, "but not that Palestine should become the Jewish national home."

Although the Arabs had lived in the hills for security, they had always cultivated the fertile plains. Without them they could not live. "Put yourselves in the place of the Arabs," asked Mr. Husseini, "cut off from their fertile land, huddled within the rocky hills, their position aggravated by the advent of a quarter of a million of their ousted brethren, looking down on the plains where the Jews are swimming in the plenty that was yesterday their own. What would you do? There is a limit to the submission of a man even under the bayonets of great powers. The Arabs of Palestine have unanimously rejected this scheme of partition 'per se on principle."

Nizam's Gift To London Hindu Association

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

On behalf of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Dr. Pratul C. Bhandari, the President of the Hindu Association of Europe, has received a donation of twenty pounds with a letter expressing best wishes for the Hindu Association.

The Association by now has received the support of prominent Hindus. Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan has accepted the invitation of the Association to be their first Honorary Life Member. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has become the Patron, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas have donated sums of money as an expression of sympathy with the aims and objects of the Association.

AMENITIES FOR JUNGLE VILLAGES

Bombay Forest Department's Activities

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Many villages in the forest areas of the Presidency are completely buried in the jungles. The only department of Government which can devote consistent attention to the improvement of such areas is the Forest Department and this department has lent itself enthusiastically to this work on lines appropriate to the local conditions. But because of the utter backwardness and ignorance of the people the progress is bound to be slow, and immense patience is required.

The reports of the Forest Department for the quarter ending 31st March 1937 show that there has been improvement in the matter of roads.

In Mulshi Peta of Poona district a scheme has been drawn up and work commenced on the construction of country roads through forest areas to link up isolated villages

In Kawalwad village of Haliyal taluka of Kanara district a cart track has been built through forest to connect the village with the main road.

In Sanjan Range in the Northern Circle some good tracks have recently been made. Free grants of timber have been given for the construction of cattle sheds and dwelling houses, and for repairs to village temples. Lectures on sanitation and health have been widely given and in certain villages the lecturers got the surroundings of the village houses cleaned as a demonstration. Medicines were distributed free at some lectures.

The correct method of cutting 'lahal', the preparation of manure from cowdung and the like was demonstrated and the provisions of the forest privilege codes explained. The inhabitants were instructed how to add to their income by collecting and selling honey and by rearing fowls.

SPEEDING UP OF TRAINS

Railway Board Officers To Submit Report Shortly

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Experiments in connection with the speeding up of trains are reported to have reached a fairly advanced stage. Messrs. Jelson and Blackwood, special officers of the Railway Board have completed their work on N. W. R. and G. I. P. and have now proceeded to E. I. R.

Officers are carrying out tests in different areas like G. I. P. and E. I. R. in order to study the varying conditions of soil and monsoon.

The report is expected within the next few weeks which will enable the Railway Board to take up the question of speeding up of trains and increasing loads without unduly increasing the maintenance cost.

FURIOUS STORM IN JUBBULPORE

Roofs Blown Off By Whirlwind

JUBBULPORE, July 24.

Two persons were injured and several big trees uprooted and a number of tinned roofs were blown off by a terrible whirlwind that swept over Jubbulpore this afternoon. A bullock cart while in motion was reported to have been crushed by a falling tree. It was followed by a heavy downpour lasting over an hour which necessitated suspension of all vehicular traffic. Fortunately the storm's fury was confined to the Railway Colony where damage to buildings was considerably great. —United Press.

Davis Cup

LONDON, July 24.

At Wimbledon in the challenge round of the Davis Cup Austin (Britain) beat Parker (United States). 6|3, 6|2, 7|5.—

PARKER OUTCLASSED

Austin out-drove and outmanoeuvred Parker, and except for occasional periods in the third set, when Parker desperately stormed the net, Austin was never seriously troubled. Austin hit in his usual classic style, and kept Parker from the net with fine sweeping, backhand drives. Parker led for the first time with 2|0 in the third set, but Austin regained the lead at 5|4.

BUDGE BEATS HARE

Budge beat Hare 15|13, 6|1, 6|2.

The first set lasted an hour. Hare played Budge's own aggressive game, and courageously stormed the net where brilliant close exchanges were witnessed. Hare brought the audience of 12,000 to their feet when he won a love game off Budge's service to lead 3|1, and again having the lead at 5|4, he was within two points of the set.

Both served and volleyed magnificently and served many aces, but Budge increased his pace and scored with sizzling shots down the side-lines and acutely angled bankhanders. The remaining sets came as an anti-climax.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN KARACHI

KARACHI: July 24.

Karachi is having heavy and continuous rainfall for the last 48 hours. The streets and roads of the City have been converted into streamlets and low-lying parts are completely submerged. The Telegraph Office, the Post Office and the Secretariat are surrounded by knee-deep water. The drainage system has gone out of order. A Bhil temple in Soldier Bazar and many kutcha buildings have collapsed.

The grains stored in the godowns on wharves have been considerably damaged and fields and gardens in the countryside flooded. The rivulets round about Karachi have swollen. overflowing the banks and affecting the villages therein. Many heads of cattle are reported to have been swept away.

Reports of widespread rain are received from the interior of the Province also. Nagar Parkar has recorded nearly 15 inches, causing heavy flood. The river Gadro is in high flood. It has swept away a village on its bank, rendering many Harijans homeless.—United Press.

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN GUJARAT AND DECCAN

POONA, July 24.

The Bay storm moved northwestwards and after crossing the coast between Chandbali and Balasore early this morning and weakening at the same time, now lies as a deep depression between Balasore and Chaibasa.

It is likely to move in a westerly direction. It caused vigorous monsoon in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central parts of the country, North Deccan, Gujarat and Sind.

Temperatures were appreciably above normal in the extreme north of Kashmir. Rain has also been nearly general in the Konkan, and Malabar; local in Bengal, South Hyderabad, Mysore, north Madras coast and occurred at a few stations in west United Provinces, Punjab Hills, Southwest Punjab, Baluchistan and Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Sambalpur 12 inches; Mahabaleshwar 9; Cuttack 7; Khandala 5; Bhuj 4; Guna and Indore 3; Chandbali Khandwa and Hyderabad (Sind) 2; Balasore, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Saugor, Malegaon and Mercara 1-1|2; Gopalpur, Chaibasa, Nowgong, Chanda Pachmarhi, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Dharampur, Jalgaon, Bombay, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Nizamabad one each.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Orissa, West Central India and Gujarat and extend into East Central Provinces and East Rajputana within the next 48 hours. —A.P.

"UNWARRANTED AND REACTIONARY"

Another Assembly Adjournment Motion?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

There is great dissatisfaction among Assembly members over amendments to legislative rules gazetted to-day without even giving an opportunity to the Assembly to express opinion. They feel, their rights of discussion—especially on matters connected with tribal areas which are now agitating the country—are being seriously curtailed. Mr. Satyamurti proposes to raise the subject by means of an adjournment motion on the ground that the changes introduced are unwarranted and reactionary.

SECURE COMMUNAL UNITY AT ALL COSTS

Bapat On Soviet System And India

POONA: July 24.

"The Soviet system though well in itself, cannot be a present-day question unless India becomes free," declared Senapati P. M. Bapat, in an eloquent reply to a reception accorded on behalf of the local Ward Congress Committees this evening at Gokhale Hall. The hall was packed. Many Congress M.L.A.'s including Mr. N. V. Gadgil were present.

Mr. Bapat emphasised the necessity of selfless work for the uplift of Mother India and advocated the spiritualisation of Indian politics.

According to the speaker a spirit of bargaining was not a proper approach to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. He said that communal unity must be secured at any cost.

Depreciating the constitutionalism manifest in the participation in the Round Table Conference and the like, Mr. Bapat recited self-composed Marathi verses eulogising "self-reliance and martyrdom as the only way for the freedom of Motherland."—United Press.

Photo taken when Senapati Bapat visited the Tarun Bharat Press at Belgaum.

FRONTIER'S EXAMPLE FOR PROVINCES

Abdul Gaffar Khan's Plea For Organisation & Discipline

PATNA, July 21.

It was a crowded house that listened to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan when he addressed a public meeting yesterday evening in the Anjuman Islamia Hall. The original arrangement was that a few people should meet Khansaheb but thanks to his name a large audience gathered and it became a public meeting.

Addressing the meeting Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said that if the audience had come there with a serious mind and the intention of doing some work he would address to them a few words and asked them to put him questions.

One or two members asked him about the Congress programme and policy while some others put to him questions based on "personal complaints and lack of confidence in the Congress."

Replying to these questions Khansaheb said that even if they were justified in making the complaints he would ask them what they had done uptil now for the benefit and prosperity of their community. During his tour in the various provinces in India he had met many persons who would place before him insignificant complaints and grievances but who never gave him an assurance in return that they were prepared to devote themselves for the cause of their nation. Khansaheb said that constant thought of these trifling matters would ruin and will never serve the purpose of uplifting their depressed brethren. People neglect things that really count in this world and are engaged in mere talk. He advised them to change this attitude and seriously think about matters that would create life in them. For this they must be prepared to make sacrifices and be organised and well-disciplined.

FRONTIER'S EXAMPLE

Citing the example of the Frontier Province he said that the people in that province were also of the same attitude some years ago But they woke up and realised the difference between smaller questions and higher aspirations and then set to work with determination to sacrifice everything in the cause of their nation. As a result of this, he said, the Frontier Province has come to be in the forefront of India's political struggle.

Proceeding he said he would not ask them to join the Congress but to think for themselves and choose the right course. He said when he first began his work in the Frontier province he met two young men, explained to them his ideas and asked them to think over the matter seriously for a few days. They returned fully convinced of the correctness of his programme and promised to co-operate with him whole-heartedly. In this way gradually the number of workers increased till it reached a total of about 50,000 when the civil disobedience movement was started. He added that the Khudai Khidmatgar movement in its original conception was purely social movement inspired with the desire of ameliorating the lot of the Frontier people. But it became transformed into a political movement by the "repressive policy followed by the Government in the North-Western Province." And thus they joined the Congress at the end of 1930.

Concluding Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan said that that society alone flourishes and prospers which has some life in it and appealed to the people to arise, awake and infuse life in themselves.—A.P.

FOR RELIEF OF BIHAR PEASANTS

Kisan Group Of Congress M. L. A's. Formed

PATNA, July 21.

It is understood that a Kisan Group has been formed from among the Congress legislators of the Provincial Assembly.

The group will place before the Congress Party in the legislature as also the ministry the viewpoint of the Provincial Kisan Sabha on the various agrarian problems facing the province. The group will meet from time to time in order to decide upon the line of action to be followed so that they can press their demands, it is said, in an organised and effective manner. It is however stressed that the group will not constitute any kind of opposition on the floor of the House.

Babu Shyamnandan Sinha, it is understood, has been elected secretary of the group which at present commands a membership of about ten M.L.A.'s. The membership may be increased during the course of time but it is understood only such persons will be admitted as would stand firmly by the policy and programme of the Provincial Kisan Sabha.—A.P.

POONA WELCOMES MR. BAPAT

Stresses Need For Hindu-Muslim Unity

POONA, July 24.

At a meeting this evening, about 50 institutions in the city joined to welcome Mr. P. M. Bapat, who arrived in Poona this morning after his release yesterday.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, who presided over the meeting, said that from the burning patriotism of Mr. Bapat, many faint hearts had drawn inspiration.

Mr. Bapat, acknowledging the kind welcome he was given, stressed the need for Hindu-Muslim unity, which was essential for the achieving of national independence.—A.P.

SETH JAMNALAL FOR ALLAHABAD

WARDHA, July 24.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is leaving for Bombay by mail en route to Allahabad, for attending in his capacity as President, the Kamala Nehru Memorial and Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Standing Committee meeting.—A.P.

RAILWAY MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The periodic Conference of Mechanical Engineers of various Railways for Standardisation of Railway Stock which commenced here on Monday concluded yesterday.

It is understood the Conference reached several conclusions which have been submitted to the Railway Board

STATES' PEOPLE AND MAHATMA

Kathiawar Deputation For Wardha

WARDHA, July 24.

A deputation of Kathiawa States' people consisting of Messrs Balwantrai Thakore, Fulchand Shah (President), Jagjivandas Mehta, Vrijlal and Unchhrai, arrived by the Bombay Mail, for placing before Mahatma Gandhi a tentative programme for two years, to be carried by the workers under Gandhiji's guidance.—A.P.

POLITICALS' RELEASE AND BENGAL GOVT.

Sarat Bose Criticises Attitude Of Ministers

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Complete want of confidence in the present Ministry was expressed this evening at a public meeting, which recorded an emphatic protest against the policy followed by the Bengal Government, regarding the question of the release of all political prisoners and detenus

The meeting, which was held to celebrate the Detenu Day, was largely attended by Hindus and Mahomedans, including women

Another resolution was adopted at the meeting condemning the continued detention without trial of thousands of citizens of both sexes, and characterising the Government's action as being repugnant to the principles of elementary justice.

The meeting, by another resolution, called on the people of Bengal to carry on a ceaseless campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of these young men and women

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, presiding, said that he had invited the Premier and the other Ministers to come to the meeting and tell the audience on what information they based their arguments against the wholesale release of the detenus, but apparently they dared not face the situation and the youth of Bengal.—A.P.

HENRY SIMOND DEAD

PARIS, July 24

The death has occurred of Henry Simond, the President of the French Newspaper Federation, and recently Managing Editor of the "Echo de Paris".—Reuter.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, July 24.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on general liquidation on account of bearish reports from Washington.

BULLION FIRM

London gold and silver ruled firm.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat was firm and base metals as well as rubber were closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day Wall Street was quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, July 24.

Previous closing	11.30
To-day's opening	11.20
Difference	—10
To-day's closing	11.22
Difference	—08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 24.

Previous closing	6.38
To-day's opening	6.25
Difference	—13
To-day's closing	6.16
Difference	—22

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 200-12
New April May	Rs. 211

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 24.

Cotton was severely depressed by bearish reports from Washington regarding the possibility of eight cents cotton in future which induced considerable liquidation and general selling.

Trading in October commenced at 11.20 i.e. 10 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and general selling and liquidation following bearish Washington cables but at lower levels .some support appeared with October rallying partially and closing at 11.22 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.56/11.55) 11.20/11.18
October (11.52/11.51) 11.14/11.11
December (11.52/11.51) 11.14/11.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 24.
12-30 p.m.

American July (6.43) 6.15
American October (6.44) 6.16
Egyptian July (9.40) 9.20
Egyptian August (9.40) 9.20

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 24.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 211-8 and Rs. 208-12 The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 211

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 24.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New York July August (£21 11/16 value) £21 5/8 value

Dunlop August (£23 3/4 sellers) £23 3/4 sellers.

Lightning August (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 13/16 buyers) closed

Forward July September (8 15/16 paid and buyers closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July August (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata July August (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal August (£15 7/16 sellers) £15 7/16 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 24.

Previous closing	4.97 1/16
To-day's opening	4.96 3/4
To-day's closing	4.96 7/8

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 24.

Previous closing	4.97.37
To-day's opening	4.96.50
To-day's closing	4.96.72

FRANC RATE
London, July 24.

Previous closing	133.21
To-day's opening	133.12
To-day's closing	133.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 24.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.50 and then improved to 4.96.60 on scattered support subsequently rising to and closing at 4.96.72.

Franc opened at 133.03 and then eased slightly at 133.12 on lack of support with no important movements thereafter

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.067) 10.080
New York on Bombay (37.63) 37.60
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.62) 94.41
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£262 1/2 buyers £263 sellers. Easy) closed.

Lead (£23 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£63 1/4 to £64 1/2) closed.

Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 24.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 24.

Spot	(19 7/8d.) 20d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.) 20d.

LONDON GOLD
London, July 24.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-10) £7-0-0 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, July 24.

Wheat September	5 9 9
Wheat January	5 14 0
Wheat May	5 9 3
Linseed September	8 3 9
Linseed May	8 2 8

The tone was quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Abundant Supplies Of Short Term Credit

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, July 24.

The money market experienced a quiet uninteresting week. The increase of Bankers' deposits and only moderate calling of funds by clearing banks resulted in abundant supplies of short-term credit. With the market an unwilling seller and the appetite of banks distinctly small the turnover of discount bills kept within very small dimensions.

Among commodities cotton to-day fell sharply on loss of confidence owing to large crop ideas.

Wall Street opened irregular.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 24.

Liverpool wheat July closed at 114 7/8 as against the previous closing 113 7/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 24.

Silver Ready	51	15	0
Silver 1st settlement Ashad	51	15	0
Silver 2nd settlement Shravan	52	1	0
Silver 3rd settlement Bhaderwa	52	3	0
Gold Ready	34	10	3
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34	8	6
Gold 3rd settlement Bhaderva	34	6	6
Sovereign	21	14	6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 24.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 24.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 55 5/8) dol 56 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 58) dol 57 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 118 3/8) dol 116 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 136 5/8) dol 136 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 24.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 113 and December 112 7/8. The market was fairly active on scattered buying and covering influenced by better overnight north American cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 24.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.20 3/8. Prices kept steady on scattered local buying with better outside cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).
Delivery Sept. 1937.
Bombay, July 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	5	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	4	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	4	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	4	0

JUTES RULE UNCHANGED

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA July 24.

Jutes ruled unchanged at about yesterday's prices and volume of business was very much limited. Coals revealed no fresh features and rates were almost unchanged. Teas were rather uninteresting. In miscellaneous, speculative stocks ruled firm. Others kept steady. Government Securities were steady.

Following are the closing quotations:

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent G. P. 96/5 small odd lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 111/10; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/6 small lot; three per cent U. P. Bonds 1961/66 97.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 124/8.

Railway:—Shahadara (Delhi) Saharanpur Railway 145.

Coals:—Equitable 35/10; Hurriladih 15/4; Marine 16/6.

Jutes:—Birla ordy 19; do pref 119; Howrah 52/2; Hukumchand ordy 9/14; Kamarhatty 522; National 22/7; New Central 300; Orient 172, Presidency 4/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/14; Consolidated tin 6/15; Indian Copper 3/5; Rhodesia Copper 2/13; Tavoy tin 3/3; Dalmia Cement ordy 1/2 premium; do pref 103; Hukumchand Steel 10/10; Indian iron 50/13; do right 51/10; small lot; Steel Corpn ordy 9/4; do pref 91; Triten Insurance 73/8 small lot; Dunlop Rubber Ordy 18/4; small odd lot; do second pref 101; Indian wood products 28/2; Indian Malleable casting defd 1/13; Rohtas Industries pref 129 small lot; Orient Paper 3 discount; Humayun Property defd 1/6; India General Navigation ordy 123 small lot.

Sugar:—Balarampore 12/4; Carew and Company 17/4; East India tea 8/2.

Debentures:—Four and a quarter per cent 1936/41/46 Titaghur Paper 103/12; three quarter per cent Rangoon Municipal 97/4.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 24.

The following are to-day's closing quotations of the local Share Bazar:—

Aryodaya Spinning 282/8
Calico 612/8
Gujarat Cotton 29/6
Jubili 241/4
Marsdan 92/8
Motilal Hirabhai 51/4.
Monogram 69/6
Rajanagar 396/4.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Advisory Board And Governing Bodies' Meetings Postponed

SIMLA, July 24.

The meetings of the Advisory Board and the governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural research, which have been fixed for September in Simla, are postponed to the last week of October and the third week of November respectively, to be held in Delhi.—United Press

RAILWAYS' NEW CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Chief Commissioner To Discuss Scheme With Administrations

SIMLA, July 24.

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, will go on tour from 29th July, arriving back in Simla on 15th August. During his tour, he will visit Ahmedabad. Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cawnpore.

Mr. B. M. Staig, Financial Commissioner of Railways, leaves Simla on 28th July for Lahore, and will subsequently join Sir Guthrie in Bombay

They propose to discuss a capital programme for 1938-39 with the Administrations of all principal railways. They will also take the opportunity of discussing with governments of various provinces and Chambers of Commerce at main business centres any railway problems which may be brought before them.—United Press.

Mr. Ghia's Dinner To Premier Kher And Ministers

To meet the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, Government of Bombay and other Ministers Mr. N. C. Ghia, M.L.A., gave a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night, when all the members of the Cabinet Sardar Vallabhbhi Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and a large number of prominent citizens were present. Mr. Ghia welcomed the Premier and the Cabinet and Mr. B. G. Kher replied. A detailed part of the speeches will be published in to-morrow's issue of the paper.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 24

Following a big drop of 34 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 212 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 212/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 211. The tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open at 10 points down but it opened 13 points lower and the local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 210/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Liverpool closed 22 points down today.

Broach J/A	198	12	0
Broach A/M.	209	0	0
Oomra D/J	190	12	0
Bengal D/J	158	8	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 22nd July	674
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,068,430
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,042,604
Increase	25,826

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 170 January 176 at cross rate 4.97 1/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 199/12 Liverpool July 6.27 Rs. 73 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 21 Liverpool May 1938 6.33 Rs. 64 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 211 New York May 11.40 Rs. 44 at cross rate 4.97 1/16

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 23

SAKELS—	
November	17.58—23
ASHMOUNI—	
October	13.69—11
December	13.59—11
GIZA—	
November	15.81—16

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 24

July	253.20—5.70
October	243.00—4.00
November	240.90—4.80

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 24

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d. to £8-19-10. London Paris Exchange was 41 points down at 133.21. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.97 1/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 7/8d. for Spot and forward was up by 1/8 to 19 15/16d. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed 10 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 17/64. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD

Ready	34	10	6
Ashad	34	10	6
Shravan	34	9	0

SILVER

Ready	51	8	0
Ashad	51	9	0
Shravan	51	11	0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 23

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, July 23

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-19-10

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 23

July	45.15+10
September	44.90+10
December	44.90+10

LONDON METALS

London, July 23

Copper	£56	10	0
Lead	£23	0	0
Spelter	£22	15	0
Tin	£261	15	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 24

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£56-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£56-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£64-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 41-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 54-8-0
Tone: Steady.	

Active Realising By Jobbers Towards Close

TATA STEELS CLOSE EASY

Cotton Textile Issues Very Steady

BOMBAY, July 24.

Following steady Wall Street advices the local Share Bazar opened fairly steady and after scattered realising prices advanced on increased short covering. There was scarcity of offerings and the tone of the market was very steady but towards the close there appeared some realising by ring traders and prices declined. The undertone was quiet but steady and it appears that operators are not inclined to go short at present prices.

The sharp and unexpected decline in raw cotton prices have had little effect on cotton mill shares. It is generally believed that the textile industry is doing fairly well and active enquiry for cloth is believed to increase profits of our mills.

Money market is easy and in the absence of demand for money, more funds are diverted to security market. It is anticipated that it being off season and there being no new loans this year, chances are in favour of further improvement in medium and long dated securities.

Speculative operations in shares are confined among professional operators and there being absence of outside enterprise the technical position of the market is keeping healthy and we do not look for any material change in prices. Under the circumstances it will be advisable to take quick turns with moderate profits on either side.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,625 and declined to Rs. 1,615. At this level there was short covering and prices rose to Rs. 1,655. Towards the close there was heavy selling by jobbers and prices declined to Rs. 1,626. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 347. Cotton mill shares were steady and Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 975 and Powers at Rs. 1,407.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 24.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	305	0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	975	0
100	CENTURY	231	4
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	278	2
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	191	4
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	107	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	370	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 9	0
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	150	0
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	192	8
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1.725	0
100	Indore	50	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	100	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	344	6
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	603	12
250	Madras United	11	0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1030	0
250	Model	50	0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	110	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	250	0
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46	4
100	Phoenix (10)	275	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	65	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,200	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2).	96	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5.)	276	4
100	Swan (nil)	112	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,350	0
1.000	Western (Rs. 10)	850	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	32	14
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1527	8
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8) X.D.	375	0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	141	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128	4
5	Union (As. 4).	5-9-6	
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	158	8
	INSURANCE.		
100-50	Empire (Rs. 14)	950	0
15-100	Jupitor (As 12)	16	4
10-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	4
20	Mercantile	53	0
200	Oriental (125)	4,935	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	6
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	170	10
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1685	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	144	6
100	B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	277	8
100	Poona (4)	360	0
100	Surat (Rs 6)	222	8
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	8
1.000	TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1407	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	935	0
100	C Province	95	8
100	Dhond Baramati	97	0
100	Gujarat	96	0
100	Mandra Bhon	96	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 24

Bombay Dyeing (975) 967 970 962 973 971 975 972 988 975

Century (238/12) 237 235 237 232 231

Central India (283/12) 282 280 282 277 278

Kohinoor (343/12) 341 343 342 347 343 344

New Great (255) 253 252 255 250

Simplex (97/8) 96 98 97

Swadeshi (280) 277 275 281 276

Associated Cement (159) 158/8

Andhra (1685) 1685

Tata Hydro (176/4) 176 177

Tata Power (1411/4) 1410 1406 1411 1410 1407

Tram Ord (144/6) 144/11 144 144/11 144/6

T Steel Defd (1632/8) 1627 1615 1640 1635 1650 1647 1655 1620

T Steel Ord (351) 350 348 351 349/8 352/8 347/8 347

Tata Steel 2nd pref (163) 163/8 164

Bellapur (170) 170 168 170 168

B Steam (272/8) 271

B Burma (720) 715 717 713 723 712 715

500	Tapti Valley	776	4
	MININGS.		
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	63	4
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 38-4)	1620	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	347	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs 5)	322	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	168	12
200	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250	BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	271	14
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	715	0
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	238	12
6sh.	Br. Petrol (nil)	5	12
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114	0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	15
2sh.	Indian Copper	3	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	50	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	14
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	575	0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	520	0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	635	0
15	Scindia (Re. 1.)	28	14
30	PREMIER Con.	93	0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	28	0
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	302	8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	86	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	99	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	160	0
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1560	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	109	6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 24

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 100/5
3	per cent 1951/54 101/6
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 103/8
3	per cent U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 95/15
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/10
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 107/6
4	per cent 1960/70 111/10
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 118
5	per cent 1939/44 105/6
5	per cent 1940/43 108
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/8
	TAX FREES
4	per cent 1953/63 111/8
5	per cent 1945/55 128
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 104
5	per cent 1935 Mysore 122/8
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent B P T 1974 108/4
4	per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5	per cent M Deb 1949 117/8
5	per cent 1954 130/8
6	per cent K P T 1956 130/8
6 1/2	per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/15 and closed at Rs. 95/14 for the current settlement. Next settlement quotes annas two lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 24

B C RATE T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
- Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
- Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
- Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
- Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
- Bank's selling T T 268 1/8
- Bank's buying T T 265 7/8

PARIS—
- Bank's selling T T 991
- Bank's buying T T 1,011

JAPAN—
- Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
- Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
- Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
- Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
- Bank's selling D D 82 1/8

SHANGHAI—
- Bank's selling D D 79 7/8

SINGAPORE—
- Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
- Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
- New York London 4.96.43 23rd instant
- Japan London 1/2 24th instant
- Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 24th instant
- Shanghai London 1/2 17/64 24th instant
- Java London 8.99 24th instant
- London Paris 133.21 23rd instant
- London Belgium 29.55 3/4 23rd instant
- London Switzerland 21.66 3/4 23rd instant
- London Berlin 12.35 3/4 23rd instant
- London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 23rd instant
- London New York 4.97.37 23rd instant
- London Amsterdam 9.01 1/4 23rd instant
- London Italy 94.57 23rd instant
- Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet Near. Steady Forward.
- Gold £8-19-6 1/2 22nd instant
- Gold £8-19-10 23rd instant
- Silver London Ready 19 13/16 22nd instant
- Silver London Ready 19 7/8 23rd instant
- Silver London Forward 19 13/16 22nd instant
- Silver London Forward 19 15/16 23rd instant
- Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant
- Silver New York Ready 45 23rd instant
- London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant
- London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant
- London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 22nd instant
- London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 23rd instant
- Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
- Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY.—
- Call 1/4 per cent
- 3 months 3/4 per cent
- 6 months 1 per cent.
- Tone: Easy.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 24

September	72.80—120
October	72.40—140

4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	81 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

Sport From All Quarters

Lindrum Beaten By Begg In Snooker

Indian Amateur Billiards Champion Scores 63 Points To Lindrum's 28 Points In One Frame

In exhibition of billiards and snookers match played by the Australian Wizard, recently at the residence of Mr. S. C. Mullick, 50, Muktaram Babu Street, Horace Lindrum defeated Shaik Panchoo, the professional billiards champion of India by 753 to 282 points and went down to M. M Begg in snooker by 63 points to 28.

The Australian gave an excellent display which included a department of the game which he, hitherto, had not exploited in Calcutta, and in the perfect control of balls in nursery cannons he showed the Indian public what a lot we can learn from such exhibitions.

BREAK OF 203.

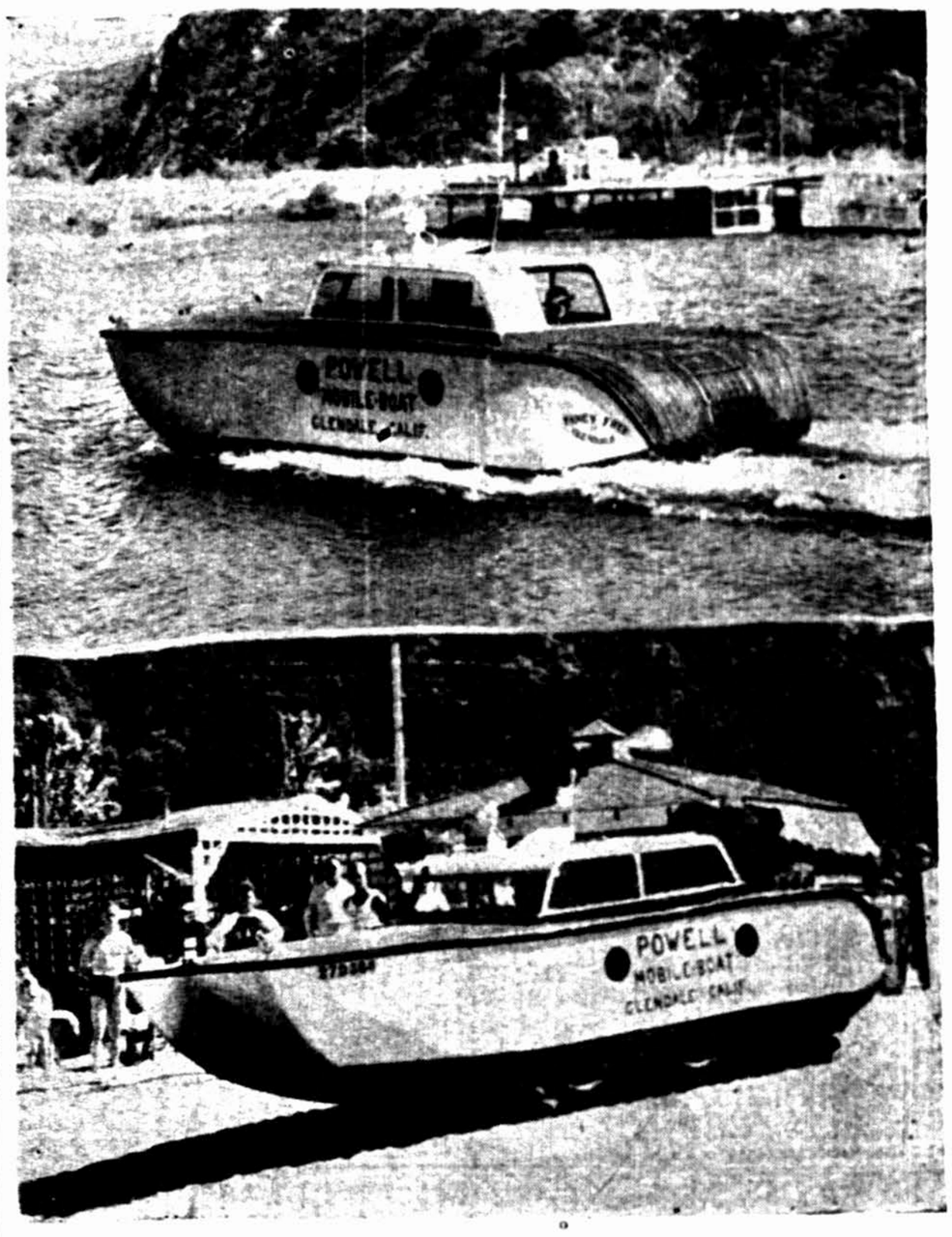
Lindrum made some good breaks of 203. 176, 87, 76, and 59. Most of the points scored in these breaks were made by top of the table play, Lindrum getting out of difficulties always by his uncanny potting.

The Indian professional, though up against a formidable opponent, gave a good account of himself.

BEGG WINS.

The most pleasant surprise of the evening was when Lindrum played a frame of snooker against M. M. Begg, the Amateur Billiards Champion of India. Our popular Amateur Champion defeated the Australian by 63 points to 28 in a never-to-be-forgotten game.

Lindrum broke off and Begg made a fine break of 32 at his first visit, Lindrum replied to it with a break of 27, the following visit Begg made 6 and Lindrum after potting the red missed a difficult blue. The next visit saw Begg clear the table potting marvellously well and ran out winner amidst great applause. This remarkable performance by our Amateur Champion won praise and admiration from his redoubtable opponent.



Inventor George Powell of California, confidently displays and tests his auto-boat, marine gas buggy, or whatever you call a craft that is equally at home on water or on dry land. The two pictures show the craft under way under both conditions.

JAPANESE CHESS

"Shogi" Played By 5,000,000 Fans

Shogi, or Japanese chess, which was introduced into Japan more than one thousand years ago, is said to have originated in India during the height of its civilization. To-day the game is so popular in Japan that there are estimated to be more than 5,000,000 peoplee engaged in this pastime. This is an amazing number of players as compared to 1,000,000 the total number of those who know how to play European chess throughout the world, writes Mr. Tomji Nakajima, former Adviser of Shogi Association, in the "Japan Times".

The reason why Shogi has grown so popular in Japan is, of course, that as a game it is full of interesting possibilities for clever and quick headwork. We must not overlook, however, the fact that it has been popularized by newspapers and by celebrities since the early days of the Tokugawa feudal government and by the Tokugawa who were once the great patrons of the game Propularization by the press and celebrities are no doubt the most influencing factors for the extensive playing of chess.

Shogi players of Japan are divided into two classes: the professional and amateur. Amateur players learn the game for their own amusement, professionals play for the amusement of others as do the professional baseball or tennis players. And just as a professional ball team has its own manager and its own ball park, the shogi professionals have the newspapers, which serve as more as less a ballground and the Shogi Taiseikai (Japanese Chess Association) as its manager.

Almost all of the newspapers of Japan offer to chess enthusiasts a special column on chess where records of new plays and the games between professionals are given. Special Shogi writes add colour to the game with their interesting descriptions of chess.

Back of the popularity of chess is the Shogi Taiseika, which was established at 4-1. Omote-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo last October 19, with a view to organizing the chess players of this country.

The chairman of the association is Mr. Kinjiro Sekine, while Mr. Yoshio Kimura, serve as vice-chaiman and manager, respectively. It is the chess association which arranges contracts for newspapers articles and sends players to professional contests.

At present, the most popular Shogi player of this country are Mr. Yoshio Kimura and Mr. Chotaro Kimura, who are both listed as the eighth rank or next to "Meijin," or "grand champion" of Japan. Like the popular sport of sumo, these two players are competing through the newspapers for the championship of the Empire. It is said that the public has responded very greatly to the newspaper chess contests and is creating a huge sensation among the reading public.

A movement is now afoot to universalize the game of the shogi, and the important matter of introducing the game to the foreigners is now under serious study. The big problem is to make the foreigner familiar with the shogi pieces. Some have suggested that Japanese chess be changed to suit foreign tastes, while others want the game to stay as it is and let the foreigners learn just the way the Japanese play the game

European chess, although admittedly difficult, is said to be more simple than the Japanese type of play. If being a difficult game is the essence of chess, then it can be said that Japanese chess is far more advanced than the European game for it is more complicated and hence more interesting. To show the world the essence of the game, then, is the work and function of the Japanese Chess Association.

NEW SCHEME AT WIMBLEDON

Fairer To All Players In Championship

It is an unwritten law at Wimbledon that no one shall be compelled to play two best-of-five set matches on one day. In the past this has sometimes led to a congested programme when the 'wrong' players in the referee's eyes survive until late in the meeting. A new scheme was therefore tried out in 1935 and retained in 1936 and again last week; and it seems to have circumvented the difficulties which sometimes arose. Under the older custom competitors were asked to play three rounds of singles on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and a player might experience two hard matches on successive days and be beaten on the third by one who has had the luck of an easier draw. The new plan is fairer to all players. Instead of staging the second round of the men's singles on the Tuesday the first round of the men's doubles is played off. Last week the schedule was some five or six doubles matches short by Tuesday evening owing to rain, but the executive's objective was to all intents and purposes achieved. All players had a day's rest between singles, and over 50 players were dismissed from the doubles and so available for later singles matches on any further days of the meeting—a state of affairs which cases considerably the time-table for the second week.—"Lawn Tennis and Badminton".

CHINA'S TENNIS VICTORY IN DUBLIN

Two members of China's Davis Cup team recently beat the Fitzwilliam Club, Dublin, after a closely contested match by 3-2.

On the first day A. E. Fannin was below his best against the variety and spin which Tsui employed. T. G. McVeagh put up a fine fight against Kho Sin Kie and was not dominated until he had failed to win a 4-2 lead in the third set.

G. L. Rogers gave a great display on the second day, ferocious serving and drives of fine length keeping Kho on the defensive for long periods at a time. Tsui won the necessary third point for China by some neat forecourt movements in beating McQuire in two sets. Results:

Kho Sin Kie (China) bt. T. G McVeagh 3-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-2; lost to G. L. Rogers 10-12, 6-1, 5-7.

Tsui Wai Pui (China) bt. A. E Fannin 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; bt. E. A. McGuire 6-3, 6-3.

Kho Sin Kie and Tsui Wai Pui (China) lost to Rogers and McVeagh 6-8, 4-6.

INDIAN CRICKET

The June number of the "Indian Cricket has appeared in as attractive a form as ever. Interesting articles from the pens of such famous sportsmen and writers as Don Bradman, Rene Lacoste, Major Arnold Wilson, H. Smith and Hark, Helen Marsden and others dealing on various games and aspects of sport, adorns pages. Reviews of important sporting events in India and other parts of the world, nicely illustrated are the regular features of this magazine. Needless to mention, it is well worth its value of half a rupee.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of July 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs.	100
2	copies at	„	50 each
4	„	„	25 „
10	„	„	10 „
20	„	„	5 „
		Total Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND VOLTAIRE

(Continued from page 4)

assure you that his lot is not an enviable one. The whole day long he sits alone in his room, not of his own volition, but because he must; afterwards he dines with the King, also because he is forced to, not because he wants to. He realises that he is playing the same kind of a role as members of the Paris Opera who are invited to join the royal dinners in order that they may furnish music for the guests." During the winter 1752-53 Voltaire again lived at the Berlin Palace, but the breach between him and the King was complete and he determined to leave Berlin and Prussia for ever. He employed the excuse that he must take the baths at Plombieres. On March 19, 1753 he had a farewell dinner with the King at Potsdam and on the 26th, Frederick travelled to Silesia and Voltaire to Leipzig. From that day the two men never met again. Through the stupidity of the Prussian Envoy in Frankfort, Voltaire got into difficulties with the local authorities which finally led to his arrest. This seems to have stirred up his hatred for the King, which showed itself later in a slanderous writing, whose authorship Voltaire however denied. During the Seven Years' War, correspondence between Frederick and Voltaire was resumed, and a lively exchange of letters continued until Voltaire's death on May 30, 1778. The King, in a letter to his prelector de Catt, written in August 1778 says, "Voltaire's death means all the more to me, because the throne of Parnassus which he occupied will now remain empty. Frederick also composed a eulogy to "The Prince of Parnassus", which was read with great ceremony at a memorial session of the Berlin Academy held in Voltaire's honour on November 26, 1778. In the Assembly Hall of the Academy, Frederick caused a large bust to be placed, in memory of this man, who with all his human weaknesses, was truly great. Frederick's own personal feelings toward the French poet and scholar are contained in the brief inscription on a smaller bust in the "Voltaire Room" at Sanssouci:— "Immortali—Dem Unsterblichen!"

GERMANY HAS 128,000 SPINNING WHEELS

Despite the highly developed textile industry in Germany there are still 128,000 hand spinning wheels in the country. Of these it has been found 47,000 are in active use. The home spinning an weaving industry is largely confined to the peasants in the Eifel Mountain region, in the Marches of Eastern Bavaria, in the Rhoen, in the Westerwald and Pomarania.

EXCHANGE VISITS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The system of exchanging school children is meeting with great success. The German authorities report that exchange visits arranged between German and foreign school children during 1936 showed an increase of 175 per cent over the figures for the previous year. In 1934 1500 German school children took part in these exchanges; in 1935 this figures rose to 2500 and in 1936 to 6900.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

During this week, on 1st August, falls the Anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, our late lamented and most revered leader. You know, he lived and died for the sake of our Motherland. And, will you not all follow in his footsteps and do your mighty best for your country?

You, indeed, are the Hopes of the Nation. Our Country to-day seems to be in a mood of rejoicing. That is all right.... But to win back the freedom, which we lost years ago, great sacrifice is to be made by every one—Prepare ye, therefore, from right now. to be able to give your life and blood at the altar of our Country, when you grow sufficiently old!

Elsewhere you will find a picture with the caption "Boys learn girls' work"....To the average school boy it may seem ridiculous that cookery should fit on the school curriculum. Yet in many rural and coastal districts of Morayshire, boys are now being actually given cookery lessons.

Many of the boys become agricultural workers or carpenters and it is felt that such knowledge will be useful to them when they leave school. From the photo you will be able to see that the boys are also taught to "wash up" after their cookery lessons.

I can see from the various contributions that I receive from you that many of you can write beautifully, many of you can draw marvellously, and many of you have wonderful photographs: Why don't you send them all to me for publication?

And have you seen our official organ "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper"? Its annual subscription is Rupee One and a half only, so that almost every one of you could go in for it conveniently. If however you want to see its specimen copy first, please send for it, enclosing two annas stamps, from its Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay, 4. I am sure you will like it very much.

I am always very much pleased to receive letters from you and to reply to them. So please don't ydu ever feel shy of writing to me anything that you like to.

And if you think we could be of any help to you, just drop a line, and we shall do our best to prove helpful!

FILL IN AND SEND IN NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

FOR OUR COUNTRY

(By K. B. Golwala.)

Hindustan is our mother-land. Really, it is like a mother to us. We are her children. We are born on its soil; we eat the food that grows on it; we drink the water that springs from it; we breathe the air that blows over it. It gives us all these things free, and our body has been built from them.

But what do we do for her? We love her, as we do our mothers. Of course, we do. Yet, is that enough? Can we not do something else, something special, for her? Can we not help her in some way or the other? Yes, we can.

You must have heard that our country has been fighting for freedom since some years, under the leadership of our great saint, Mahatma Gandhiji. We may not all be able to take active part in this fight. Yet, we can help her in some other way.

She is poor. Do you know that there are millions and crores of our brothers and sisters, young and old all over India, in the villages and even in the cities, working in mills and factories, who are very poor? You must have seen them in the streets.

Now, all these poor people, our own brothers and sisters, make or help in making something or the other, which comes to us to be sold in shops and bazaars. Why shouldn't we buy these things, when we know that every pice spent in buying them goes to our own people who need that pice very badly?

So, next time you buy something, anything, see that it is made in India. Before you buy your sweets, your pencil and ink, your soap and tooth paste, your clothes, first make sure that they are of your own country.

Perhaps you do not buy all these things yourself. Your mother buys them for you. Well, if you tell her you would like to use Swadeshi things, I am sure she will not mind. You can offer to go and get them for yourself. You will enjoy it.

Or, perhaps your shop-wala may not have the Swadeshi things you want. Well, you can go to some other shop. It may not be that everything you want can be made in India; yet, these days, if you try hard, you will be able to find almost all things you need daily, made in our own country.

Remember, therefore, every time you buy some foreign stuff, the money goes out of our country to some rich person who does not need it, while our own people are starving and need our help very much. You know that charity begins at home.

Each time you buy something Indian, you will be helping some of your own poor brothers and sisters. Make it a point never to forget this. Let that be your good turn for to-day and every day to come.

Bharat Mata ki Jai!

—"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper."

'SHREWD"

"CLEVER"

HEADS vs. HEELS

(By Georgia Lott Selter)

"Everything seems to go along so smoothly at your house, Mrs. Jordan", observed a harassed young mother. "If you have any special way of bringing about this delightful state of affairs I wish you would tell me about it. I am so apt to be in a turmoil; my work piles up, my children are mischievous, I get nervous and then nothing goes right!"

"I will tell you what my grandmother used to tell me", answered Mrs. Jordan with a smile. "She said: 'Make your head save your heels. Plan your work before you do it. One hour spent in planning is often worth two of working."

"I think that is what started me planning my work at least one day ahead. Sometime during the afternoon or evening I sit down with paper and pencil and make out a little schedule for the next day.

"First of all there is a list of the really necessary tasks for that day. Next the meals are planned. A note is made of any duty or pleasure outside my home that I may wish to include in my day's activities. This helps me a great deal. For instance, I plan my meals to fit in with the other work or the recreation of the day. Of course no one particularly a mother of small children, can be sure in advance just what she will be able to do, but my plans have been wonderfully helpful especially since I have had children to care for.

"But when Junior began running about he seemed constantly in mischief of some sort. My nicely laid plans were not of much account until one day I thought: 'Why not make plans for Junior, too?' It worked like magic! Of course, Junior's mischief was just superfluous energy. Now I supervise that energy to a large extent.

"While I worked in the kitchen I saw to it that he had something interesting to do there or in the yard outside where I could watch him. For several weeks he was happy in the kitchen if he could open a low cup-board and rummage among the utensils. This meant that they had to be washed before being used—a small price to pay for a contented baby. When this attraction wore off I arranged another. When I went upstairs to work, he went also with a purpose just as definite as my own. Sometimes he explored in the storeroom; always some special toy or book was kept in each room where I worked.

"But I think one of the most important features of my daily plans for the children is the care taken that the little special activities which are so easily crowded out if one is not watchful, are

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association, for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

given their rightful time and place.

"For example, I plan for at least one story and decide what it shall be—in case the children do not express a preference. It makes story-telling so much easier to be thus prepared in advance.

"I plan a game to play with them. Also a surprise—perhaps only a walk or a picnic on the back porch. It takes pathetically little to please children but how much it means to all of us as a family! Besides this, each day must hold something that I feel

An Old Lady
(By Rajendra M. Kothare.)

aids in the moral and religious development of the children. It may be, that the story we tell teaches kindness or generosity, or the game we play instills admiration for honesty and quick thinking. Our surprise is often shared with some play-mate.

"Just try planning your day ahead. There is no penalty when you fail to follow your plans, and more times than not you will carry them through to the advantage of everyone concerned."

UNHAPPY AND HAPPY....

(By Usha Setalvad.)

It was July. We were having a game of hockey in the "maidan", after school. While we were at the height of the game, I slipped and hit my foot.

Late that evening, Father took me to the Free Dispensary—the only Hospital in our town. The doctor there looked at the cut and forbid me to play any games or even to walk about a lot. Also that I would have to go to him every evening and have the wound dressed.

From that day onwards I worked myself into fits of temper. I made myself purposely unhappy and did not realize that by doing so I upset all the other members of my family too.

That day I went to the doctor as usual. Just after I had alighted from our horse-carriage, a lame old man entered the hospital. I had seen him every evening and my curiosity was tickled.

The carriage had gone on to take my aunt back to her house, for she had called upon us that afternoon. While I was awaiting, it, the rain began. Just then the old man limped out, looked up at the sky and, as he had no umbrella, re-entered the dispensary.

When my carriage rolled up under the porch, I offered him a lift. He accepted it, gladly.

'You come here every day?' I asked him after we had started.

'Yes', he smiled.

I looked at his deformed leg. 'For some treatment?'

'Oh, no, child. I cannot afford that'.

'Then?'

Again he smiled. 'Inquisitive? Well, you see my leg pains me terribly and I fly into a temper. So, I have decided to come here every day and speak to patients who are enduring greater pain than I. Sometimes I just sit by their side or read to them", he indicated the bundle of books he was carrying, "that soothes them —and me too. . . ."

The carriage drew up at the corner of a narrow lane.

"Good night, child, and thank you". He hobbled away.

My curiosity was satisfied. and something more had also happened. A new view-point of looking at things lay open before me.

Children on the Seashore

MAKE MERRY

(By Jagu T. Butani)

(1) Teacher (pointing to a boy): What is your name?

Boy: Gopal.

Teacher: You must address your teacher as "Sir".

Boy: Sir Gopaldas.

(2) Teacher: How the dew is formed, Ram?

Ram: The earth runs at an enormous speed. When she feels tired, her perspiration is seen on the flowers. That is what we call "dew".

(3) A woman: Can you direct me to the Civil Hospital?

A man: Yes. Sleep on the road and let the motor-car over-run you, then you will go straight to the Civil Hospital.

(4) Ticket Collector: Show me your ticket?

Passenger: Here it is.

Ticket Collector: You fool. Don't you know that you are in the first class? And you have got only a third class ticket!

Passenger: Then, which do you call the third class compartment?

Ticket Collector: Where there are no pads.

Passenger (throwing the pads): Now is this a third class all right, sir?

CHILDHOOD

(By N. S. Bengalee)

As I was taking a stroll one afternoon, I watched a group of children playing on a green and fell into a reverie. So fresh, pure and innocent, unconcerned about the future, they were sprightly and active in every limb like little birds. I looked and looked at them, not without a touch of regret.

It was a pleasing picture, but to me a picture of the past—of the days gone by—shining in the light of memory, so sweet, yet sad, cold and distant as the stars that cannot be reached or as the faint echo of a dying song or the lingering fragrance of a faded flower—the song and flower of my youth and childhood.

Once my limbs were as supple, my soul and spirit as light and free from anxiety as they. Little children, how I wish that you may kindle my life into your warmth, energy and fire, but alas! that cannot be done except for a short time like the warmth and exhilaration of a spark.

The beauty of childhood is short-lived. It drops from the tree of life like a fragrant flower or a twinkling dew-drop. It is just like water in a sieve that cannot be retained. It fondles and caresses us like a passing breeze and is gone, gone for ever.

The play of childhood is the play of our own shadow; but oh! why such a despairing view! See it in another light, not of memory but of hope, not of the past but of the future, not as a gift snatched away from our hands, but a glorious gift offered.

What a transformation! I shake off my age and merge into the child—into its light, life and energy—spirit and power and ascend to Heaven on the wings of the cherubim.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or pathons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

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Boys Learn Girls' Work
(Read a note elsewhere).

Quenching Her Thirst
(Photo by Z. D. Barni.)

World News From Across The Seas

THE PRIMATE'S CONFESSION—COST OF PALESTINE COMMISSION—COMMUNIST M. P. AS LANDLORD—VETERAN SUFFRAGETTE'S 93rd BIRTHDAY—SPYING ON HOME FRONT—FASCIST ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA—HEARST'S NEW CHAIN OF PAPERS—NIETZSCHE, JEW OR ANTI—JEW?

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

The Archbishop of Canterbury admitted at a Coronation Banquet of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelors, at which Sir Geraldd Wollaston, Garter King of Arms, who recently apologised to the Duke of Windsor, that he "fumbled" with the Crown before placing it on the King's head at the Coronation ceremony.

Those who had seen the films would realise it. "I could make a most sincere apology for that performance", he went on. "but it brought some compensation in the form of a letter from an old lady, who said: "The most beautiful thing in the Coronation was to see the dear Archbishop blessing the four corners of the Crown before he put it on the King's head".

The Archbishop also said that Sir Gerald, the Earl Marshal and himself were the "producers" of the great drama in the Abbey, and they had an "all-star cast".

Palestine Commission

The Palestine Commission has been a comparatively inexpensive inquiry. Britain's share of its cost is £4,050.

Against this a substantial profit on the sale of its 404-page report may be confidently expected. The report sells at 6s. 6d., and is sure of a big sale in Britain and in Palestine as well as among Zionists all over the world. It has cost £815 to print.

Easily the most costly of Royal Commission was that on India of which Sir John Simon was chairman. Its expenses were £80,000. The bill for Lord Amulree's inquiry into licensing in England and Wales was £19,050. But even before this Royal Commission presented its report in 1932, nearly £3,500 had been recouped by the sales of its minutes of evidence. The similar inquiry on Scottish licensing cost only £4,000.

The expenses of some Royal Commissions, however, do not even run into four figures. It costs only £885 to examine the land drainage of England and Wales in 1927, and no more than £497 to determine the status of the County Borough of Merthyr Tidfil in 1935.

Comrade As Landlord

William Gallacher, Communist M. P is about to become a landowner He is willing to accept the offer made by Mr. W. L. Everard in the House of Commons debate recently.

"If Mr. Everard will let me have the land I will see that good use is made of it", said Comrade Gallacher "I will get some unemployed men on to it and with Government assistance for drainage, I am certain I will make it pay" added the Comrade.

Mr. Everard said that he has not heard from Mr. Gallacher, but if he wanted the land, he was at liberty to take it Mr. Everard was ready to discuss the transfer with the comrade. The land consists of about a dozen acres at Stoke Ferry, Norfolk. It is in the Broads district and is waterlogged.

Mrs. Despard

Mrs. Despard spent her ninety-third Birthday, June 14, at her home in Ireland because she was too ill to make her annual journey to London to attend the birthday party which the women's Freedom League fives for her each year in Caxton Hall, and the speakers took advantage of her absence to praise her as they could never have done to her face.

She is well enough now and came over to London for a second party at the same hall on Wednesday (July 14) evening, when she was presented with a roll of homage signed by numbers of her friends and admirers, and she also received money gifts towards her birthday fund for the work of the Women's Freedom League.

The League is carrying on its campaign for the equality of women in all spheres with admirable persistence.

Franco-British House

At the official opening on Friday, July 16, of the Franco-British house at the Cite Universitaire in Paris recognition was paid to the generosity of the late Mme. Nathan, who had associations with Manchester.

The name of the Franco-British house is "College Franco Brittanique, foundation of Edward and Helen Nathan." To commemorate her gift of £48,000, given through Lord Crewe and the British Institute in Paris, she particularly asked that a number of rooms should be reserved by priority for British men students, and it is now a condition that all holders of British Institute scholarships shall reside at the Franco-British house

The Cite Universitaire is a conception of a former French Minister of Education, M. Honnorat, who is a senator, and who has been responsible for obtaining a gift of £2,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller for the building of the international house at the Cite, which is probably the finest students' union in the world. The Ctie covers an area of more than eighty acres. The houses nineteen in number, are partly a French foundation and have also been endowed by benefactors from Belgium Canada, Argentina, Japan, Indo-China Armenia Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Cuba, Switzerland, Spain Holland, and even Monaco.

The absence of Russian, German and Italian houses is notable.

"All Boloney"

If any schoolboy son tells us this story is "all boloney"—it just goes to prove that it is not, and that the Board of Education, England, knows what it is talking about.

For "all boloney" is typical of those youthful exuberances of speech to which the Board gives its official blessing in a new "Handbook of Suggestions for Teachers". It calls them examples of "vigorous and race expression."

Some teachers and parents have been perturbed, and highbrows alarmed, by the importation of "Americanisms" into the English language. But the Board of Education comes down plumb

(Continued on Page 43)

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A Page For Women

"THE WOMAN PAYS"

But Why Shouldn't She? Male Professor Asks

Women's place in the industrial world, was questioned by a male Boston university professor and justified by a female judge, a few weeks ago.

Professor Biagio Divenuti, who at the start of his talk admitted he was afraid he was beginning a "little World War" all of his own, declared that women are responsible for 90 per cefnt. of the confusion in contemporary business, and that without women, business would be free of the effects of the business cycle.

Professor Divenuti said that women controlled 70 per cent. of the private wealth in the United States, were beneficiaries of 80 per cent. of the life insurance policies, inherit 75 per cent. of the estates probated, hold title to 65 per cent. of the savings accounts, 40 per cent. of the real estate of the country, and 44 per cent. of the public utility stocks.

The professor predicted women would control practically 100 per cent. of the country's private wealth within the next century.

Jennie L. Barron, special justice of the West Norfolk district court, insisted that although women already control 70 per cent. of the private wealth of the country, the fact is not necessarily of any great significance because men usually manage or control womens' business affairs.

She declared that the confusion the women cause in the business world by their constant desire for changing styles, and other similar tastes, was basically owing to women's desire to please men.

JAPAN'S 239 BABIES AN HOUR

Japan produced 239 babies an hour in 1936, according to a Government report.

Taking the death rate into consideration, that meant an enlargement of the empire's population at the rate of ninety-nine persons an hour. Even so, the birth rate was the lowest in twenty years—29.92 per thousand.

The year brought a net population increase of 871,525, which was 147,000 less than in 1935. The total population—including Japan proper, Formosa and Korea—was estimated at 98,556,152. The population of Japanese-dominated Manchukuo was placed at about 33,000,000.

Woman's Crowning Glory

Good Looks Impossible Without Healthy Head Of Hair

If your hair starts coming out, it is time to attend to your general health and try to improve the condition of your scalp. Occasionally falling hair is of hereditary origin, in which case it is difficult to check, but far more often the cause of the trouble is either prolonged worry, shock, anaemia and debility, or simply a scaly condition of the scalp, writes Ian Harman in "New Health".

It is a mistake to avoid brushing your hair when it is loose, for the hair that actually falls out is past curing, and should be removed to give the new growth a better chance. By giving the hair a good combing, brushing and massage, the scalp receives a vital tonic.

A hard combing stimulates the circulation. Use a comb which has blunt, but firm teeth. So long as you do not bruise the skin, the comb cannot be used too vigorously. Then brush the hair vigorously from base to crown; from temples to crown; from forehead to crown.

Scalp Massage

Try massaging the scalp. Grip your head on each side above the ears and move the scalp vigorously between the fingers and thumbs. Spend ten minutes doing this every morning. A weekly massaging with olive oil or stimulating hair tonic is highly beneficial. Ask your hair-dresser to advise you in the matter of choice of tonic. Before applying oil or tonic, divide the hair into many partings, rub a small amount into the scalp with the fingers, and then carefully massage, in a circular motion, from brow to neck.

Shampoo the hair weekly until the condition has righted itself. Before shampooing rub a teaspoonful of warm olive oil well into the scalp. An excellent nutritive and cleansing agent is made by adding a teaspoonful each of soap flakes and powdered borax to a beaten-up egg. The ingredients should be well mixed and applied to the scalp after wetting the hair.

After applying the above rinse the hair with three lots of water. It will help stimulate and nourish the scalp considerably if you afterwards rinse with the following herbal mixture: Put a few springs each of rosemary, myrtle and lavender, or two or three bay leaves into a muslin bag, tying up loosely. Pour over this a pint of boiling water, and allow to become cool enough for use.

Hatless Habit

The modern habit of going hatless in both winter and summer often renders the hair dry and brittle, as the continual exposure to sun and wind removes the natural oil from the scalp. On the other hand it is inadvisable to wear very tight hats, as they serve to prevent free circulation of the scalp.

A hat should always be worn, however, when the head is exposed to the direct influence of the sun over a considerable period.

The scalp can be kept free from dandruff by a regular weekly shampooing with spirit soap and soft water. If you have not a water-softener use rain or distilled water. Soak the hair throughly with the liquid soap, massage into the scalp, and then rinse thoroughly. Soap the hair again, and do the last rinsing very thoroughly, using hot, then cold, and finally warm water.

Indifferent health is often the main cause of hair troubles, especially at the change of the seasons. The best foods to take are fruit, salads, vegetables, dairy foods, liver and cereals.

ABILITY, NOT SEX, TEST

Mrs. Franklin Rooselvelt expresses belief that fitness, not sex, should be considered in appointment of Supreme Court Justices.

Asked if she would like to see a woman on the Supreme Court, she told her press conference:

"If there was a woman outstandingly fitted to be on the Supreme Court, and she was chosen as an individual and not as a woman, I would be delighted."

GIRL GIVES HER LIFE FOR DOG

R. S. P. C. A. Commemorates Brave Deed

The bravery of a 16-year-old girl who gave her life for her dog has been commemorated by the R. S. P. C. A. by the institution of the Margaret Wheatley Cross, which will now be the society's highest award to those who save animal life at the risk of their own, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Last year, at Grange-over-Sands Railway Station, Miss Margaret Wheatley's dog ran across the track as a train approached. To prevent the animal returning to her the girl crossed the line, and was struck by the train, suffering fatal injury. At the society's meeting yesterday at Kingsway Hall, London, the parents of Miss Wheatley received the first cross from the Duchess of Portland.

The Duchess also presented the R.S.P.C.A. silver meritorious medal to Dr. Afifi Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador, for his work in the establishment of animal protection societies in Egypt, and a silver gilt medal to Mr. Charles Phillips, of Cornwall, for his thirty-fifth rescue of dogs from Cornish mineshafts.

Sir Robert Gower, the chairman, said that it was a good thing that Benches were, in general, inflicting more severe penalties for cruelty to animals. At the same time there were instances of inadequate penalties.

WHEN SHY YOUNG MEN FALL IN LOVE

Young women who find their best boy friends somewhat shy need have no fear of being thought unmaidenly if they give them a little encouragement.

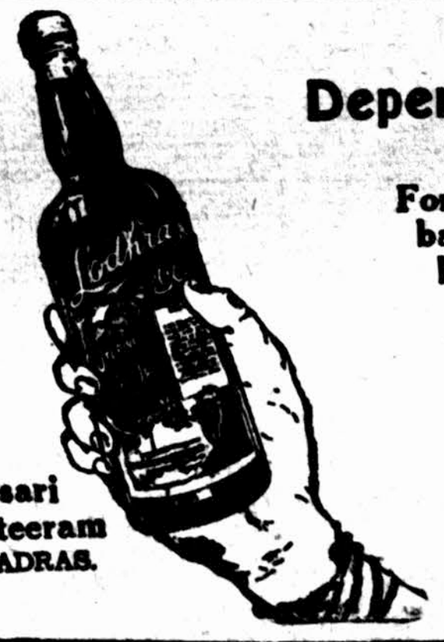
This, in effect, was the advice given by Dr. T. Drummond Shiels when discussing the art of courtship at the summer school of the British Social Hygiene Council at Friends House.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that there have been cases where a shy man, who was very much attracted to a girl, would have been greatly helped by a little more frankness and honesty on the part of the girl.

"But very often, owing to her conventional ideas, a woman, if she is attracted to a man, makes a point of being particularly disagreeable to him for fear that he should think she is running after him. (Laughter.)

"Nevertheless, shy men in matters of love need encouragement, and women should not be thought unmaidenly for giving them th's encouragement—within limits, of course." (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Drummond Shiels urged that chivalry should be encouraged in the training of boys.



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Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Toward Better Health

OVERFED BABIES

Doctor Warns Mothers

Mothers who over-feed their babies were severely criticised by Dr. Thurman B. Given, a member of a medical milk commission at a joint conference of milk commissions and producers in New York.

"The weighing scale is becoming uppermost in the minds of mothers as a measure of baby health so that there is a tendency to overfeeding, with injurious consequences," he said.

"Not infrequently, the young doctor, feeling that he can ill afford to lose a valuable patient, becomes a mere puppet in the mother's hands.

"When he says two teaspoons of cereal, she gives two tablespoons; when he says add a little butter to the potatoes, she swims everything in fats, butter in the vegetables, a couple of ounces of sweet cream in the cereal, sour cream, cream cheese, or even ice cream for dessert.

"The infant seemingly thrives for a time and surpasses others in the neighbourhood in weight; but when he comes to the age of ten or twelve months, the mother notices that, whereas other babies are toddling about, hers doesn't sit up.

"He simply lies and eats, laughs and sleeps. He is not a go-getter.

"There has been an injury to the infant's nutrition, and it may take months or years to re-establish normal growth."

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TOWARDS SOLUTION OF THE CANCER PROBLEM

Diagnostic Tests And Treatment Whose Claims Have Been Disproved

Abderhalden's Test ... Bendien Test ... Schubert-Dannmeyer Test ... King Cancer Treatment ... Fuchs Test ... Freund Test

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

"Scarcely a year passes without the publication of some new cancer test or cancer treatment, often from a reputable source and usually with high claims for specificity or effectiveness" states Dr. Panton, Director of the Clinical and Research Laboratories of the London Hospital in reviewing the results of investigations carried out to assess and verifying the claims advanced in behalf of the tests more important

A GERMAN TEST

The first in order comes the Abderhalden Test introduced in 1912 originally as a test for pregnancy and claimed also to cover an extensive diagnostic field. The German Medical Press published shortly after nearly 300 papers more or less of a confirmatory character. The claims were not, however, established by the investigation made by Dr. J. O. Gavrousky in 1915 in cooperation with Prof. Abderhalden under satisfactory conditions. It is of interest to note that the Test is still in use in Germany but in a much altered form as the technique has from time to time been improved on.

UNSUCCESSFUL TESTS

Dr. Bendien's is the next Test published in 1931. Dr. Panton says that "Dr. Bendien, a general practitioner with a special knowledge of spectrophotometry, was greatly handicapped by the publicity given to his work by the lay press in Holland and in this country." The London Hospital laboratories could not confirm its claims, but it is still practised in an altered form and a treatment actually based on it. This Test was followed by the Schubert-Dannmeyer Test on which the workers who carried out investigations reported. "The method as it stands seems to us to be of no clinical value as a diagnostic test for cancer."

DR. FUCHS' OPTIMISM

The cancer treatment advocated by Dr. A. C. King in Kenya was based on his theory that "extracts of certain organs injected into the blood stream might cause necrosis of cancer cello." But it was not proved on investigation as the patients who underwent the treatment at Dr. King's hands derived no benefit from it. The Fuchs test, next, claimed diagnostic accuracy of as much as 90 per cent in a large series of cases, but on actual investigation with two series, the claims failed to be substantiated. Dr. Panton sums up:—"On these findings the test would appear to have no value, but it is proper to add that Dr. Fuchs believes that some fault must have been present in one of the reagents and he proposes to repeat the test in a future series."

VIENNA DOCTOR'S TEST

Dr. Panton describes the Freund Tests and treatment at greater length:

"Prof. Freund, working now in the Pearson Institute in Vienna has during the last fifty years elaborated a theory of the causation of cancer upon which diagnostic tests and treatments are based. He believes that a substance produced mainly by the thymus and able to destroy cancer cells is present in childhood and that as age advances this "normal substance" diminishes. Also that foods rich in animal fats effect a change in the intestinal flora so that fats are digested and substances produced which protect cancer cells from lysis by the normal substance.....

THEORY OF DIET

These theories are linked with a series of diagnostic tests and with the treatment of cancer. The treatment depends upon an alteration of the diet designed to prevent the formation of the cancer protective substance and the injection of the "normal" substance extracted from the urine of horses. The dietary treatment has been in use for twenty-five years, the treatment by normal substance for only two or three years."

This test too, failed to give satisfactory results so far as the needs of an accurate diagnostic method are concerned.

VALUE OF RESEARCH

These tests, although they have obviously failed to lend themselves as reliable agents in the early diagnosis and treatment of cancer are not without a certain importance in so far as the theories underlying them possess considerable interest for the research worker. They are significant also of the manner in which scientists are engaged in a department of research activity which despite the disappointing results that are so far forthcoming, is mainly concerned in the solution of the problems of cancer.

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HEALTH INSURANCE FOR BRITISH BOYS AND GIRLS

All British boys and girls who leave school and take up insurable employment before reaching the age of 16 come within the scope of the National Health Insurance scheme through the National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Bill, the text of which was published in England last month.

The Bill provides them with medical benefit in order to bridge the gap in medical supervision which at present exists between the school medical service and the beginning of full insurance under the National Health Insurance Act, says the "News Chronicle."

The scheme will come into operation on January 1, 1938, and it is estimated that the number of juvenile contributors at the outset will be about a million.

Boys and girls will become entitled to medical benefit as soon as they enter employment, and the right to benefit will continue, notwithstanding breaks in employment, until the end of the half-year in which they reach the age of 16½.

EMPLOYER TO PAY HALF.

Contributions will be payable in respect of these "juvenile contributors" at the rate of 4d. a week, divided equally between the juvenile and his employer, and the State will pay the same proportion of the cost of the benefit and administration as under the main health insurance scheme—one-seventh in the case of boys and one-fifth in the case of girls.

Juvenile contributors will be eligible to join approved societies who will then collect their contribution cards in the usual way.

Contributions of those who fail to join societies will be paid into a special fund, from which the cost of providing them with medical benefit will be met, irrespective of the number of contributions to their credit.

EARLIER DENTAL BENEFIT.

One result of the Bill will be to secure an earlier qualification for dental and other treatment benefits, which are given as additional benefits under the main scheme of national health insurance.

In order to assist the insurance doctor, the Bill provides means whereby he can obtain, in confidence, from the school medical officer any particulars from the school medical record of a person under 18 which he may think necessary.

INSULIN DRUNKENNESS

Insulin drunkenness is a new cause of reckless driving discovered by a British court. A motorist charged with driving while drunk explained that he was a diabetic. He had taken a double dose of insulin on an empty stomach and this produced symptoms of lightheadedness and clumsiness in moving the limbs, similar to alcoholic intoxication.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from Page 40)

on the side of the slanguists, saying: "In the senior school the teacher will find plenty of occasions for the exercise of tact and skill in dealing with certain wider aspects of the children's speech. He will, for example, seek to encourage their power of vigorous and racy expression. He will realise that even slang has its place, and will try to get them to understand what that place is."

Then, remembering that the "poppy-cock" of Shakespeare becomes the everyday expression, the Board, in its most human mood, reminds teachers that "language is the creation of the many and not the few. The broad processes of linguistic change operate in their own way, resisting all attempts to regulate them by authority."

So that's that. Don't get upstage if a fella shoots a new crack. If enough other fellas catch on he's making the slanguage of the future.

Spying In South Africa

South Africa has not apparently very much to learn from Great Britain or India in the newly extended art of spying on the home front. According to the "Cape Times" of June 17, "Communist clubs and discussion groups in Cape Town of all shades of opinions from pink to red," are now being watched by the police. "The speakers are people in all walks of life—clerks, chemists, doctors or artisans... Unknown to them there have been police agents among their audiencs who have noted what they said and have recorded their real names and addresses on the files of the Suspect Branch of the C.I.D."

The point about recording their real names is that naturally at many of these clubs it is the custom for speakers to use assumed names, so that if meetings are reported in the Press their employers will not immediately turn upon them and give them the sack. Whether these files of the C.I.D. are open to inspection by the big employers is a matter on which the "Cape Times" does not touch.

Anti-British Propaganda

Here is a sample of the Italian propaganda broadcast in Arabic to Arab-speaking countries from the Bari station.

The programme on July 8 was of special interest because of Mr. Eden's request to Mussolini that no comments should be made from Bari on the Palestine Royal Commission's report of a nature which might aggravate the situation in Palestine. Mussolini agreed to the request, and on Thursday night (July 8) he kept his word. Criticism of the report was confined to a single adjective. All the announcer said was right at the end of the news bulletin: "London. The report of the Royal Commission, which has been awaited with such impatience, is now published. It reveals that Palestine is to be divided into three parts, one under Jews, one under the Arabs, and one under British control. This ill-omened report runs to 400 pages."

The programme began at 6.30 with a brief introductory announcement in good Arabic, marred by only one error of pronunciation. Then came a double-sided record of Arab music sung by a woman; atnd the announcement, "Now we are going to read you the news."

The whole news bulletin was colourless. It quoted the Paris Press on the Spanish situation: "There is nothing new in the Spanish situation." There was, however, said the announcer, a slight change of view in English circles, "where feelings are easier on the possibility of intervention." A piece of propaganda which can hardly have had a powerful effect on Arab listeners was the statement that the Paris Press "is making considerable news of the victory of Bartelli, an Italian in the bicycle racing at Grenoble."

Hearst Explains

Mr. William Randolph Hearst who recently merged his "New York American" with the "New lisher", the new policy which he is following.

"The newspapers that are favourites with me," he writes, "are the newspapers that are favourites with the public ..... Unsuccessful newspapers are a luxury which cannot be afforded and which no one has the right to afford indefinitely." Mr. Hearst owns 26 newspapers and 13 magazines in the United States. With the exception of the "Fort Worth Record", which he sold in 1925, he had never abandoned a newspaper enterprise until last month. Now an extensive reorganisation of his chain of paper is contemplated.

Nietzsche

The acute philosophic controversy about Nietzsche which has divided Nazi Germany for the last two or three years has reached a climax with the publication in Weimar of a book by Kurt von Westernhagen entitled "Nietzsche, Jew and Anti-Jew."

For some time Dr. Goebbels and his propaganda ministry have been boosting Nietzsche and his "Superman" as the real apostles of Nazism. Now Herr von Westernhagen, a sincere young Nazi philosopher, comes out with a categorical repudiation of this theory. He quote numerous passages from Nietzsche which show that he had an inordinate admiration for the Jews and that he was definitely opposed to the racial doctrines which form such a vital part of Nazi ideology. Dr. Goebbels is much displeased. His paper the "Volkische Beobachter," castigates Herr von Westernhagen's book as a "distortion and falsification of an intellectual forerunner."

Fascism On The Down Grade

Fascism has passed its zenith and is on the downgrade.—Sir Walter Citrine.

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"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 8.

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1. Well-known German Dr. Herbert Berger:—On the strength of the experience I have of eleven haemorrhoidal preparations, I wish to inform you that with HADENSA I have achieved the best and promptest results.

2. Dr. H. Rosenbuah at Munich —With your HADENSA I have seen the best results against haemorrhoids. I really know no other remedy with such a relatively sure effect.

3. Dr. Rudolf Polland writes:—Your haemorrhoidal preparation, HADENSA, is the best ever offered for sale in this field. I was astonished to see its prompt and good effect.

DOCTORS TREAT Piles THIS EFFECTIVE WAY

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The Original Toothpaste for both TEETH AND GUMS
Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

Write for free sample to
Muller Maclean and Co., Inc.
387 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

Sunday With The Radio In England

(Continued from page 3)

that, he has become for all time an object lesson in what happens to a monarch who chooses the wrong path! Seven months have gone by since Edward was exiled and in these seven months we have had a great intensification of moralising and preaching about the principles and ideals for which Britain stands. The master-mind behind all this is that of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Picture Of England At Her Peak

And how does all this preaching and moralising come over? The British are artists, my friends. The propaganda is never obvious, for art conceals art, and the concealment is marvellously subtle! It comes over as a concentrated injection of Conservatism—Conservatism with the biggest capital C that England has yet employed. Optimism too, a generous self-patting on the back, and the 'we-are-on-top-of-the-world', refrain run through all this mass of conservatism like the coloured veins in a boy's marbles.

A futuristic impression of this phenomenon that England has been witnessing would show shells, bombs and warplanes mixed up with cowslips and contented cows in an English meadow; it would show a cross-section of the Foreign Office Conference-Hall where the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee on Spain is splitting hairs while Franco, Hitler and Mussolini are carving up what is left of Spain; this picture of England at her peak in 1937!

Religion Of Armament-Makers

Words, words and eloquent phrases—we are not allowed in England to relax or to backslide. Well-mixed up with dance-music light-music, heavy-music on the radio come over the rich accents of a Revival, a Recall to a Religion of Rearmament, and Unreality.' True, they bring Jesus Christ into it—but His simple and pristine Passion, the Passion of His Sacrifice on the Cross mixes ill, mixes not at all (for those who have understood His Teaching) with all this amalgam of Conservative cant. Yet it goes on day after day—for months and months in this Christian country. The Church of England thus powerfully does its propaganda for a Revival of Religion not of Christ but of armament-manufacturers and warlords, of a new order glorifying and perpetuating the spirit of Fascism. Class-War of Profiteering

Church Militant

And behind it all—though of course not directly but in full sympathy, you might discern the master mind of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury: for what you see to-day in England is the Church Militant the Church Triumphant just as it is with the Fascist Corps on the side of Franco in Spain. Edward little guessed what he was doing when he took his stand upon his right as a free man to marry the woman he loved. Never has England known so powerful a combination of vested interests as that represented by Baldwin-Canterbury-and Co. who pushed a popular King out with such a slick turn of the wrist, as it were. Edward went—the Archbishop entered and took over control. The docile benumbed public were still too busy congratulating themselves upon the smoothness with which the Crisis had passed to notice that while an old order had passed a new order had come into being!

The new order came into England seven months ago and the man who had been criticised for his supine and spineless handling of the Helm of England retired the other day in a tremendous blaze of glory as Earl Baldwin of Bewdley. Sirs, we live in tremendous times—such tremendous times that we little suspect the great dispositions and shiftings of power and place that go on behind the scenes while the radio pours out its stream of pious, polite and sugar-coated Recalls to Religion finely mixed up with peaens of glory to the New Order!

An English Woman Can't Buy Her Soap

We come back to our harassed housewife and her man of the slums. Beginning in the morning with programmes of mushy songs and peppy dance tunes and alternative programmes of church services, we have come to the hour of bed-time for the brats. With a start Eliza notices the erratic clock on the mantelpiece pointing the time at five minutes past eight. "Oh dear, we've no soap—and I've all that pile of washing up to do!" she cries. The meek and mild husband runs to the nearest shop that is open for a few hours on a Sunday. He takes his place in the queue of late shoppers. The shop is open for another hour but not for soap. The Shopping Acts have been gingered up and Inspectors are about to catch both shopmen and customers who violate regulations. There is a heavy fine for the sale or purchase of certain commodities after certain hours You can't buy cigarettes, chocolates, soap—you may buy eggs, butter, cheese.

Illog'cal, everything is illogical the housewife is also illogical. She flies for the husband then flies for the Archbishop! She writes him a 'stinker,' calling him names. She thinks it's again the Archbishop's Recall to Religion Campa'gn to blame. Soap! soap! an Englishwoman can't buy her soap when she wants to! She shies a saucepan at her husband for venturing to think that probably in 'this one particular at least' the Archb'shop may 'not' be to blame? As, indeed, he is not! But this is what all this holy, holy business comes to in the end when it touches the slum dweller

THE PARIS EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 7)

hall has a wall in grey mosaic with an agonised-looking female Italy suspended from it, and Balbo's twenty-nine "birds" buzzing round her like gnats. On the first floor there is a display of historical mural paintings in the style of the Primitives-Mussolini on a black steed receiving homage from some turbaned infidels; Garibaldi, Cavour, and Victor Emmanuel II listening to Verdi playing the piano to them; on the third floor is one of the holy of holies—a dark solemn temple with all about (or rather not all, there is nothing about gas) the conquest of Abyssinia. It is adorned with black basreliefs in the Stone Age style, with the Duce looking like a black Neanderthaler man. There is another holy of holies upstairs with statistics about avanguardisti, tablets with words from the Duce's speeches, and longwinded definitions of the Facsist spirit.

The Italian workmen who built the pavilion—which is much better from the outside than from the inside—are said to have got their board and lodging and about a srilling a day in pocket-money. When they realised what the French workmen were earning, they are alleged to have been furious.

There is a great deal more—even in the first instalment—that could be described; above all, the admirable Palace of Discovery at the Grand Palais, that remarkable Museum of modern science.

AT THE END OF THE DAY—

A cup of delicious 'OVALTINE'

WHEN the day's activities draw to a close, tired body and nerves need the perfect rest which can only come from sound, peaceful sleep.

A bed-time cup of 'Ovaltine' soothes the nerves and induces restful slumber. It renews, during sleep, the strength and vitality needed for the morrow. Scientifically combining Nature's best tonic foods—ripe barley malt and creamy cows' milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins—'Ovaltine' supplies every nourishing element necessary to build up and maintain vigorous health. It is a complete and perfect food.

Soothes Tired Nerves

Unlike imitations—'Ovaltine' does *not* contain any cheap ingredient, such as household sugar to give bulk and lessen manufacturing costs. There is nothing "just as good" as 'Ovaltine' which, alone, is pure, concentrated nourishment.

—and ensures Sound, Restful Sleep

Remember that 'Ovaltine' is packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. By insisting on 'Ovaltine' you make sure of obtaining more in Quantity and Quality and, therefore, more in Value.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

Agents: James Wright, 35a, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

Why 'OVALTINE' suits every individual taste.

Practical tests constantly made over a long period of years, conclusively prove that the flavour of 'Ovaltine' suits every individual taste. It must be strongly emphasized that, unlike imitations, 'Ovaltine' does not contain any household sugar to increase bulk and lower manufacturing costs. Sweetness is a matter of taste, and sugar, which is cheap, can be added to 'Ovaltine' in the home, if desired. No one wants to pay a fancy price for sugar as an ingredient of a food beverage.

OE/208

CHINESE JADE IN THE P. W. MUSEUM

Sir Ratan Tata Art Collection

(By E. D Lima, Assistant Curator, Art Section, P. W. Museum, Bombay.)

Jade (the Chinese term for jade is 'Yu', and the Japanese 'Giyuku') scientifically speaking belongs to a mineral species known as 'nephrite'. Ordinarily the name Jade is applied to several ornamental stones. In Greek 'nephrite' means kidneys, and this stone was reported to be very efficacious in the treatment of diseases connected with the kidneys. From earliest times the Chinese always valued jade on account of its medicinal qualities. They believe that jade ornaments worn on the person promoted good health. If any of these broke while on the person the belief was among them that there was danger of meeting some misfortune. Even children used bangles, etc., of jade to ward off ill-health.

True jade, it is said, has not been found 'in situ' in Europe. The Chinese have derived their main supply of jade, which they highly prize, from the quarries in the Kuen-len Mountains in Turkestan, and also from Burma. Though an uncommonly tough stone, the Chinese as accomplished craftsmen, have most elaborately carved and lavished their skill with remarkable patience for centuries in turning out successfully beautiful jade objects of art. On account of its hardness jade was considered as a symbol of eternity.

Predominating Colours

The splendid cases containing Chinese Jade of the Sir Ratan Tata Art Collections in the Art Section of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India are worthy of study and admiration. This collection is one of the most beautiful features of the Sir Ratan Tata exhibits donated to the Prince of Wales Museum and is very popular with visitors from all parts of the world. Very few Museums on the Continent, it is said, can boast of so large and varied a collection.

The Chinese Jade of the Sir Ratan Tata Art Collections belong to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, and several of the pieces are most exquisitely carved. The two predominating colours in this collection are white and a variety of green colours. These Jade exhibits consist of vases, incense burners, table screens, miniature table top, plates, trays, seals, bowls, buckles, thumb rings, head ornaments, pendants, pen-holders, cups, boxes, scent-bottles, snuff-bottles, etc.

Jade was used by the Chinese from very early times in their religious ceremonies as the king's emblem of power, and for burial purposes. As Jade was supposed to arrest the corruption of the corpse several tomb jades were placed with the dead body in the tomb so that the body may be preserved and become immortal.

Jade may be of any colour—black, white, yellow, brown, red, and many shades of green. The Mughal Emperors of India were also fond of jade ornaments, and it is said they obtained their supplies of jade from Eastern Turkestan. There are several jade hilts of swords and daggers in the Sir Ratan Tata Art Collections. These may be seen in the Armoury Room Gallery VI of the Prince of Wales Museum. These hilts are jewelled, and are beautiful examples of carved Indian Jade. Incrusted jade ornaments are only occasionally met with in China, and those that are found generally date from the Ch'ien Lung Period (1736-1796).

Ornaments And Social Life

On the subject of jade Dr. Berthold Lanfer says: "Personal ornaments always exercised a deep influence upon social life, being full of hidden emblematic significance, and speaking a language of their own, understood by the donor and the wearer. Their shapes and their designs are living realities. In their execution the Chinese genius shows at its best, and rivals that of the greatest lapidiaries of all ages. Neither the cut gems of Greece, nor the much-praised 'netsuke' of Japan come up to the ideal standard of these humble carvers,—their refinement of taste, their vigour and elegance of design, their zest for linear beauty, and their almost super-human mastery of the tough stone material with their crude implements. With all our progress in technical matters we often stand in bewilderment before these gems, puzzled as to how they did it. A rich source of instruction may open up here also for our art designers and craftsmen who are desirous of forsaking the old ruts and of receiving a new stimulus."

Chinese Jade carving is said to have reached a high state of efficiency in the Ming Period (1368-1644), but after this its efficiency to a certain extent began to decline.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Fighting Fires With Fog

Almost ever since man "discovered" fire he has been searching for ever-improving methods of extinguishing it.

The fire extinguisher we think of first is, of course, water. But there are many others; and in certain circumstances some of them are much more effective than the fireman's hose.

Among the newest methods of fighting fire is the use of artificial fog. By means of a special pump expelling a little water at very high pressure, it is possible to create an extremely dense fog in a very short time.

This kind of fire-extinguisher is most suitable when fire breaks out in places where there is machinery. The fine particles of water of which the fog is composed make it difficult for the fire to burn.

Sometimes the fog may not be sufficient to extinguish the flames altogether; but it will keep them in check until other methods of fire-fighting can be brought into action.

Fogs "made to order" have a number of uses. A very complicated, true-to-life London fog is used in a laboratory set up by the Post Office to test new kinds of telephone wire.

By burning a variety of gases, in conjunction with sulphuric acid, water and salt, the scientists have created a typical city atmosphere. In this way they are able to observe how a new telephone wire will "stand up" to atmospheric conditions in use.

ESKIMOS' TEETH SUPERIOR

The celebrated Dr. V. Suk, professor of anthropology at Masaryk University, Czechoslovakia, who has made a study of the natives of Labrador, says that any teeth troubles of the Eskimos are owing not to the failure to use a tooth-brush but to diet. But on the whole, the Eskimos have far better teeth than any of the white races. Old women who have to chew sealskins to make boots, kayaks, etc., may wear down their teeth to the level of their gums, yet the teeth show no decay. "Among the natives of Africa," says Dr. Suk, "I have never seen the thick film that is so often seen on the teeth of our people at home. These blacks eat hard foods which necessitate thorough chewing."

STRAIN OF MODERN LIVING

Lord Horder, the dean of the medical profession in England, warns the public against the evils of the strain of modern civilization. Among the causes of this subtle strain are fear connected with the competition of living, the grave sense of international insecurity, the pace at which we live and the precariousness of life itself in the streets, so that we seem to live by accident rather than to die by it; the monotony and drabness inherent in the long hours of many workers, the exciting nature of our amusements, the stupid, needless and provocative noise and finally the slackening moral code. As partial remedies he named slum clearance, playing fields, pictures, museums, music, libraries, and quiet for brain workers and others. Lord Horder, out of the wealth of his experience, has still confidence in the individual and in the enormous potentialities of the human spirit.

Iodin Theory Upset

The widely accepted theory that iodin deficiency is the cause of goiter was rejected by Dr. Andre Crotti, addressing the first International College of Surgeons Assembly at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. His researches led him to the conclusion that endemic goiter (the type that causes a swelling in the neck and lowers metabolism) is caused by a specific vegetative fungus transmitted by drinking water and vegetables.

OVER THOUSAND YEARS AGO

the sages of India dscovered Makaradhwaja. Few medicines have had such a long trial. Physicians of all schools now recognize it as a valuable remedy and prescribe it in various diseases. Makaradhwaja in its original form is an inert drug and has to be ground extremely fine before it is fit for administration. But it cannot be ground fine enough by pestle and mortar however much one may try. What seems impalpable to the naked eye proves to be a mass of rough grains under the microscope. This is why Makaradhwaja so often fails to act. To be certain, one should use

ANUMAKARADHWAJA

which is the pure Shadguna gold-treated variety reduced by a powerful disintegrative process to particles of infinitesimal size and of greatly increased activity.

A PHIAL CONTAINS 14 TABLETS (7 FULL DOSES).

CALCUTTA BENGAL CHEMICAL BOMBAY

AGENTS: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St., Bombay 2.

RECOMMENDED BY I. M. S. DOCTORS

Batliwalla

Ague Mixture

& PILLS

Sole Selling Agents:—P. M. PATNI & Co.

Tel. Address:—Ligature. Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

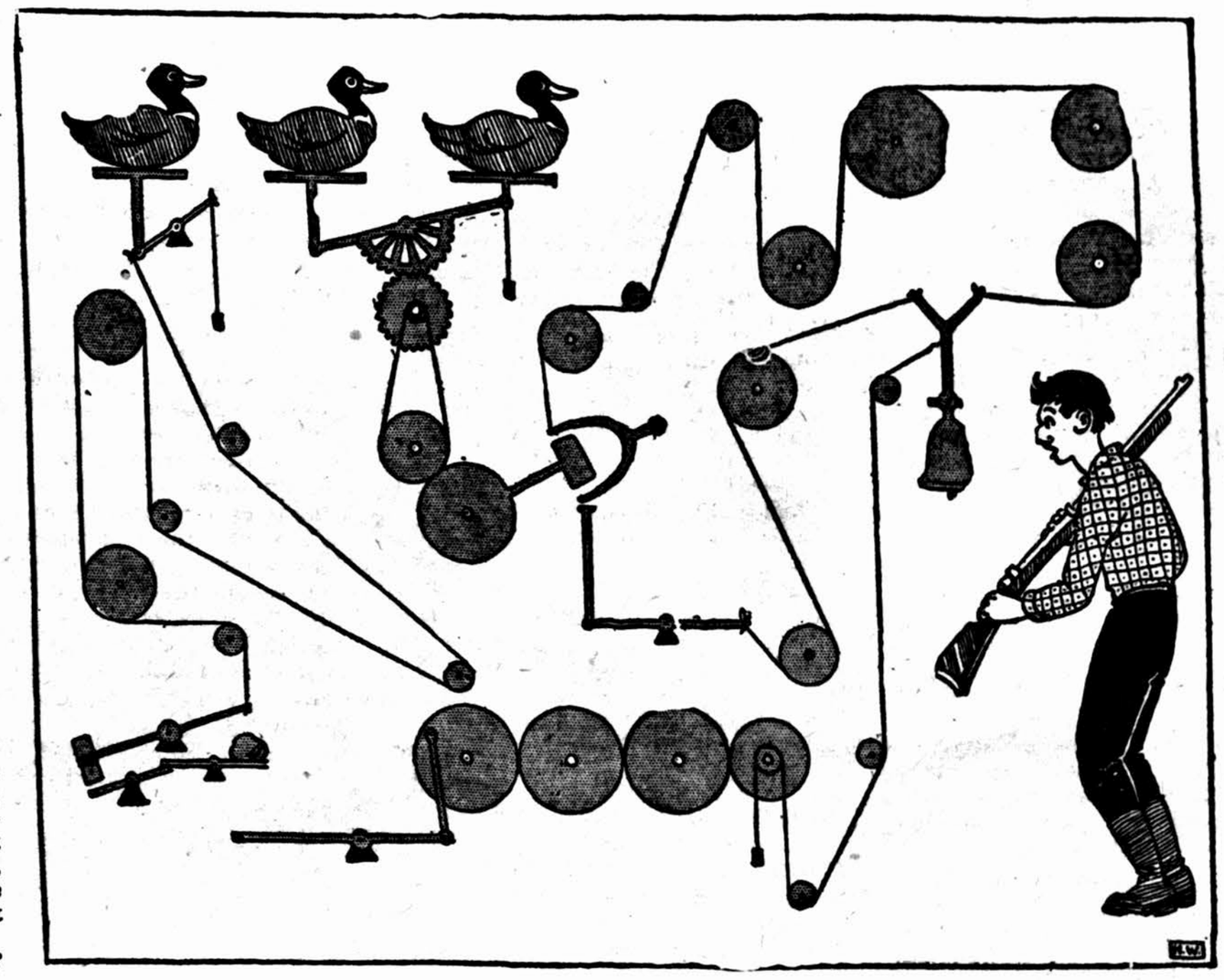
Strange Mechanical Shooting-Gallery

WHEN Hank O'Chief went to the Beanville Amusement Arcade he met Obadiah Pumpkins right in front of the shooting-gallery. Seeing an opportunity to show off before the sightseers, Obadiah challenged Hank to a shooting contest. The contest went along evenly, neither man missing a shot. On Hank's last shot, he knocked over one of the ducks and the bullet ricocheting, glanced back and rang the bell. Thus Hank scored one more hit and won the contest.

Obadiah did not take this defeat lightly and set about scheming how he could even matters with Hank. Two months later, Hank received a card from Obadiah inviting him to inspect the new shooting-gallery he had built, and betting Hank any amount of money that he could not hit a duck and ring the bell at the same time, but that he, Obadiah, could.

Filled with curiosity, Hank accepted the challenge and beheld the strangest contrivance he had ever seen. The accompanying diagram shows the levers and wheels by which the mechanism is operated. The ducks are merely placed in position so that when hit, they would drop off, thereby setting in motion the mechanism which might or might not ring the bell.

Which duck would you aim at?



(For Solution See Page 48.)

BERMONDSEY SOLARIUM

(Continued from page 9)

Sollux Lamps for infra-Red irradiation.

In addition to the floodlight rooms, there is a series of cubicles (duplicated for men and women) equipped for individual treatment with Kromayer Lamps, Carbon Arc Lamps, Radiant Heat Lamps and Mercury-Vapour Lamps. These are for patients who require more specialised light treatment. The cubicles comprise small rooms 6 by 7-1|2 feet, partitioned at sides and back, with a drawn curtain at front.

The Solarium has thus been planned on a gigantic scale and the designers have left nothing to desire. There is no wonder if citizens of Bermondsey are proud of this New Public Health Centre and the very fact that no less than 98 per cent of all births in the borough last year were recorded in the attendance of mothers at the clinic, testifies to its usefulness and popularity.

India Should Copy Example

Would not our Municipalities be better advised to open such a Health Centre by gathering scattered clinics into one building and especially to afford facilities for Light Treatment? Even we, with the sun shining throughout the year, do need Quartz Light Treatment, for artificially produced light alone can give us the maximum percentage of ultra-violet rays which are so wonderful, powerful and tonic healer. There is only one Solarium in such a large country, that at Jamnagar, where artificial light treatment is given whenever sun-rays are not available.

It is the duty of Municipal authorities to provide us with more light clinics. Dr. C. W. Saleeby rightly says: "The time has come when Municipalities should instal light baths, just as they provide us with swimming baths."

May the campaign for "More Light, More Light", find a ringing echo far and wide and may our Municipalities realise the value of light clinics at an early date.

"Ah Love! Could thou and I with Fate conspire,
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would we not shatter it to bits —and then
Remould it nearer to our heart's desire?"

"DICTATORS ARE FOOLING US ALL THE TIME"

(Continued from page 12)

so what was the good of pitting against men of that type men of secondary intelligence, men who shilly-shallied, who one day imposed sanctions and the next day withdrew them and who had been trying all sorts of dodges at Non-Intervention, knowing that it was not operating.

The Government must put an end to this and must stand up to face the facts.

Baldwin Mask On Chamberlain's Face

In a reference to previous elections Mr. Lloyd George said that in 1935 Mr. Baldwin (now Lord Baldwin) asked them to follow the torch of freedom.

"What has happened?" he asked.

"The torch has led Mr. Baldwin to the House of Lords and it has led Abyssinia and Spain to the shambles.

Now we have a new Prime Minister. There is no change.

"You have simply taken the Baldwin mask from the Neville Chamberlain face because he was the real power behind the fort.

"What will he do? We tried to find out in the House of Commons. We asked: 'What are you going to do with these Dictators bullying you, hectoring you, deceiving you right and left over Spain?' Mr. Chamberlain replied: "'Hush. You must not talk too loudly, otherwise the avalanche will come down."'

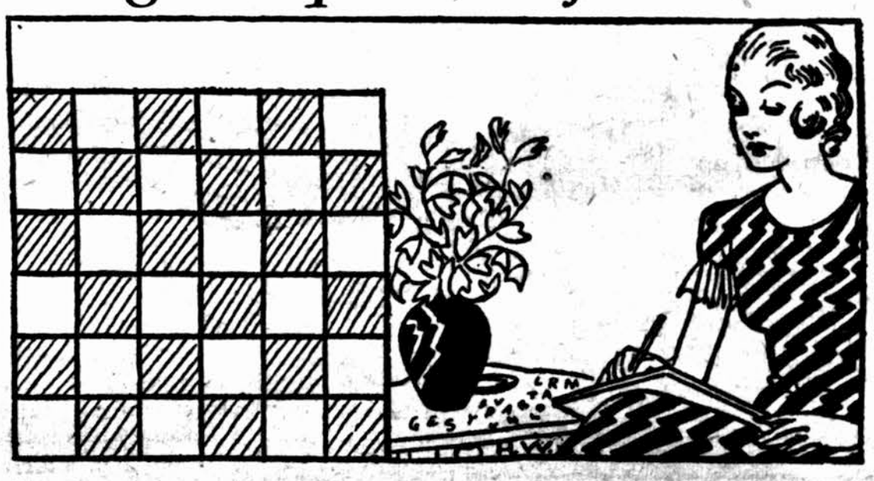
Mr. Lloyd George went on: "We really ought to know where we are. Believe me, at the present moment there is more talk of war in every country of Europe than there has been since the Peace Treaty was signed in 1919.

"It hasn't come gradually; first a whisper, and now a rumble right through Europe. The clanging of the anvils of war in every country in the world was deafening."

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works Panchpota, Bengal (F).

Magic Square of Words



CARRIE OKRA is the cashier at Dannie's Diner. One of her tasks is to make up the menu board which hangs in front of the diner. The board contains grooves by means of which celluloid letters can be slid into positions to spell out the bill of fare. While busy at this task, Carrie became fascinated with the possibilities of constructing a word square in this fashion. Of course, she could not do this during the day, as the board was then in use, but she got Dannie's permission to take the board and letters home with her. And what an interesting time she had making a word square.

The word square created by Carrie is composed of the six words here defined. Write these words one below the other in the horizontal rows and, if you have chosen the correct words, the vertical columns will spell the same words.

1. Separation of parts of a compound word by the intervention of one or more words. 2. A minute portion of time. 3. To come out into view. 4. A story published in successive numbers of a periodical. 5. In founding: the gate through which a metal is poured into a mold. 6. Pillars of stone used by the ancient Greeks as gravestones.

"Hypnotized" Arm

THE amateur magician requests someone to stand in front of him, extend fully one of his arms straight from the shoulder with the palm turned upwards. The conjurer announces that he will cause his friend involuntarily to raise his outstretched arm.

The conjurer softly strokes the extended hand several times in rapid succession and suddenly stops. Then his friend's outstretched arm involuntarily raises itself

(For Solution See Page 48.)

RIDDLE BOX

WHAT familiar saying is called to mind when a lover, after departing from his sweetheart, goes crazy?

• • •

2. In what way are a narrow road through the mountains and a permit to travel in war alike?

• • •

3. What emblem of good luck is eaten by cattle?

• • •

4. What lives in a small gray house and produces a fine jewel by becoming ill?

• • •

5. What runs all day and night, although it is shut up in a case?

(For Solution See Page 48.)

In The World Of Bridge

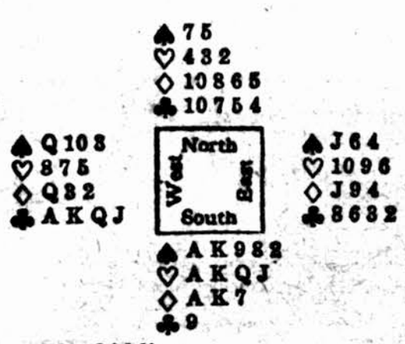
PLAYING FOR A BREAK

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

One of the problems that make life miserable for declarers is whether they dare try to drop opposing honors in one lead or whether it would be the part of discretion to let them make separately. Like all other questions of bridge, it is a matter of individual circumstance At times exigency demands that great risk be taken: at other times declarer can well afford to concede two tricks instead of one and still make his contract. Let us consider a typical situation involving this point.

South, dealer
Both sides vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♠	Pass	2 N T	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	3 N T	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

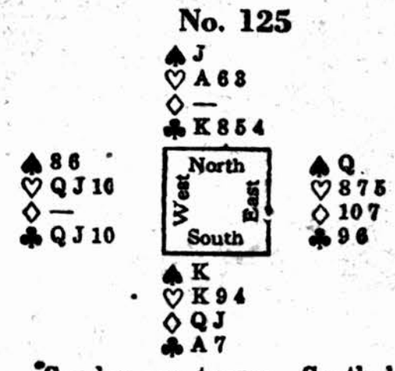
North with virtually a worthless hand acted correctly in sticking to the non-committal notrump, which permitted South to make the final decision, rather than raise what was apt to be a four-card suit when holding only three small trumps.

West opened the club King and continued with Ace. Declarer followed once, and threw his losing diamond on the second trick. But when clubs were continued for the third round, he had no ruff or concede defeat. His heart and diamond tricks were, of course, solid but they had to be protected by getting the opposing trumps out of the way.

The Ace and King drew two trumps from each opponent, and now only the Queen and Jack were outstanding. It was now a simple problem of whether the Queen and Jack were divided, in which case they would fall together, or whether they were held by the same opponent who, if declarer were to lead one trump, would draw the other and continue with clubs.

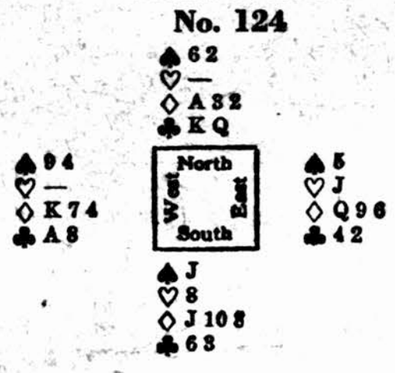
Actually, however, there was no problem at all! "Declarer could not afford to do anything else but play for the Queen and Jack to fall together". To abandon trump leading and start the cashing of the red tricks would 'certainly' mean defeat. One opponent would be bound to ruff in before all the hearts were cahsed and the other trump honor would still be outstanding. Thus, since failure to play for a trump break was tantamount to giving up, obviously the play had to be made.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 125



Spades are trump. South lead and his side must win eight tricks

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 124



There is no trump. South leads and his side must take four tricks.

South leads the three of clubs. If West ducks, North wins and returns a club. If West now leads a diamond he immediately sacrifices a trick in the suit, and if West leads a spade South wins with the Jack and returns the Jack of diamonds. West must duck and East is permitted to win the Queen. East cannot avoid killing the diamond King, whether or not he takes the Jack of hearts.

If West plays the Ace of clubs at the first trick, a diamond return is immediately fatal, and a club return leads to the first variation, since the Jack of spades will next be taken and the Jack of diamonds led. But if West takes the Ace of clubs at the first trick and returns a spade. South wins with the Jack and returns the Jack of diamonds. East is permitted to win with the Queen. If East returns a club, North wins and puts West on lead with a spade. If East returns a diamond it is immediately fatal. If East takes his Jack of hearts, West's only safe discard is the eight of clubs. North then discards the high club. East's only safe lead is the club, South winning with the six. This squeezes West.

"THE SHOT"

(Continued From Page 12)

"excuse me. . . I did not know. . . Are you not the person?". .

"I am," replied the count, with an appearance of extreme uneasiness, "and the picture fired through is the momento of our last meeting."

Ah, my dear," said the countess," for God's sake don't relate it; it will be dreadful for me to listen."

"No," insisted the count," I will tell everything; he knows how I insulted his friend; let him also know how Silvio retaliated"

The count moved a chair close to me and I with the most eager curiosity heard the following story.

"I married five years ago The first month, the honeymoon, I spent here, in this vilage. To this house I am indebted for my best minutes of life, and one of the most painful recollections.

Once in the evening we went riding together; my wife's horse showed some signs of obstinacy; she became frightened, gave the reigns to me and walked home. In the courtyard I beheld a travelling carriage; I was told that someone was waiting for me in my office, who did not want to give his name, but who simply said he had business with me. I entered this room and in the dimness I saw a man all dusty and unshaved; he was standing here by this fireplace. I drew near him, trying to remember his features. 'Dost thou not recognize me, count?' he asked in a trembling voice. 'Silvio,' I cried. I confess I felt how the hair stood up on my head. 'Exactly so,' he continued, 'I have to pay you a shot; I came to empty my pistol: are you ready?' A pistol was sticking out of his side pocket. I measured twelve paces and stood right there in the corner, requesting him to shoot soon before my wife returned. He did not seem to hurry—he asked for a light. A candle was brought.—I closed the doors, forbade anyone to enter the room, and asked him again to shoot. He drew out the pistol and aimed. . I counted the seconds. . . I thought of her. . . A dreadful minute passed! Silvio lowered his hand. 'I regret,' said he, 'that the pistol is not loaded with cheery pits. . The bullet is heavy. It looks to me as if we are not having a duel, but a murder; I am not used to fire at an unarmed man. Let us begin anew; cast lots as to who should shoot first.' My head whirled. . . It seems I did not agree. . . Finally we loaded another pistol; folded two tickets: he put them into a cap, the same cap that once I had shot through; I again drew the first turn. 'You, count, are devilishly fortunate,' he said with a smile which I shall never forget. I cannot recollect what happened to me and how he compelled me, . . . yet I fired and hit here, this point." (The count was pointing with his finger to the painting that had been fired into; his face was burning like fire; the countess was more pale than her handkerchief. I could not keep from exclaiming.)

"I fired," continued the count, "and thank God, missed the target; then Silvio. . . (In this moment he was really dreadful) Silvio started to aim at me. Suddenly the doors opened, Masha (the countess) ran in and with a shriek threw herself on my neck. Her presence brought back all my courage. 'Dear, I said to her. don't you see that we are joking? What frightened you! Go drink a glass of water and then come back to us. I shall introduce to you my old friend and comrade.' Masha still did not believe me. 'Tell me, did my husband speak the truth?' she asked, addressing the terrible Silvio; 'Is it true that you both are joking?'—'He always jokes, countess,' Silvio replied to her; 'once jokingly he slapped my face, jokingly he shot a bullet through this cap of mine, jokingly he just now fired at me and missed; now I have also decided to joke.' . . With these words he started to aim at me. . In her presence! Masha threw herself at his feet. 'Get up, Masha. It is disgraceful' I cried madly: 'and you, Sir, will you stop mocking the poor woman? Will you shoot or not?'—'I shall not.' replied Silvio, 'I am satisfied; I saw your confusion, your timidity: I compelled you to fire at me. That is enough for me. You will remember me. I submit you to your own consciences.' He almost left the room, but suddenly stopped in the door, cast a glance at the picture hit by my bullet, fired at it almost without aim, and disappeared. My wife lay unconscious; the servants dared not stop him and looked at him with terror; he went out to the steps, shouted to the coachman, and left, before I could get myself together."

The count became quiet. Thus I learned the end of the story, the beginning of which had once so surprised me. I never met its hero again. It is said that Silvio, during the uprising of Alexander Ispilanty, headed a detachment of Etherists and was killed in a battle near Scullians.

(THE END).

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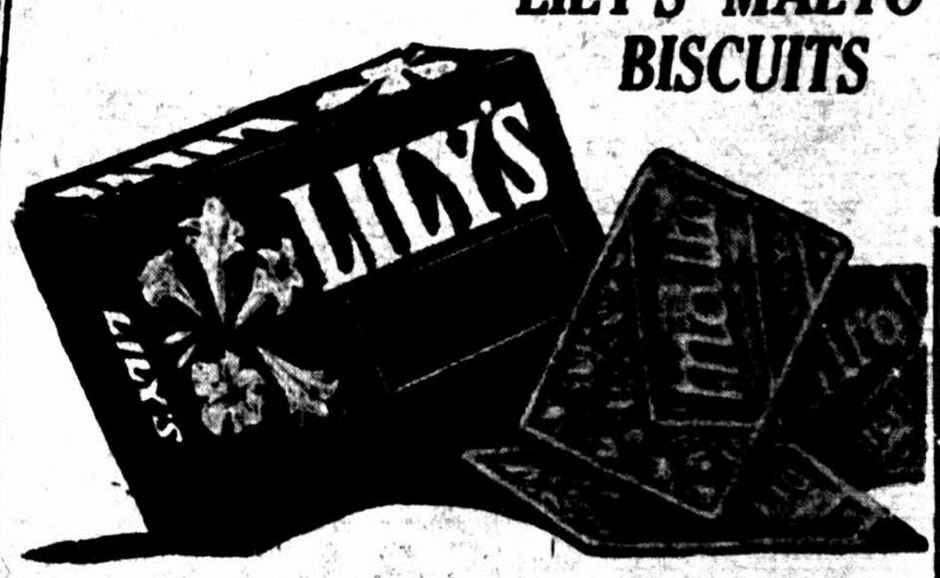

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Counsel had been annoying a witness with some of his questions. The witness objected to counsel's attempt to upset his story and at length could stand it no longer.

'Look 'e 'ere,' he cried indignantly. 'Oi be 'ere to say what Oi be paid to say, and Oi ain't saying nowt else.'

* * *

The Mose Jacksons had separated. And knowing that Mrs. Jackson was not at home, a neighbour's suspicions were aroused when she saw Mose slip stealthily over the back fence and disappear into the house.

Deciding to investigate, she hurried round to the front gate and met the grass widower emerging with a wash-tub tightly clasped in his arms and trailing a washboard and wringer after him.

'What yo' gwine do wid dem?' she demanded, suspiciously.

'Pawn 'em,' was the emphatic reply. 'Dat woman an't gwine to vamp no other man with mah weddin' presents!'

* * * *

We honestly don't believe this story, but the woman who told it to us swears it really did happen in a shop where she was looking at dresses.

She found one with lines that pleased her, but she was doubtful about the colour.

'I wonder if it will clash with this coat?' she said to the assistant.

'Absolutely, madam,' the girl said. 'I'm sure it will clash beautifully!'

* * *

Jones had taken his car to a garage for minor repairs.

'You wouldn't think it was a second-hand car, would you?' he remarked to the mechanic.

'Great Scott, no!' said the mechanic. 'I thought you made it yourself.'

* * *

'I admired that last piece you played, Professor. It had a sort of wild freedom about it, you know—a sort of get up and go that just suited me. Was it a composition of your own?'

'Madam,' responded the eminent musician, 'I was putting a new E string on my violin.'

* * *

George went in to bat in the village cricket match and was out first ball.

'Not like last week,' said the Vicar, pleasantly.

'Not likely,' said George. 'Last week I stuck in an' made forty, and then I come out an' found the other fellows 'ad drunk all the cider.'

* * *

Tommy: 'Dad sent me for a piece of rope like this.'

Shopkeeper: 'How much does he want?'

'Oh, just enough to reach from the goat to the fence.'

The teacher had forbidden the children to eat sweets or chew gum during school time. One day she became suspicious of a lump in Jimmie's cheek.

'Jimmie,' she said reprovingly, 'are you eating sweets or chewing gum?'

'Neither,' replied Jimmie, 'I'm soaking a prune to eat during the break.'

* * *

Two Mexicans quarrelled and decided to fight a duel. To do this without attracting too much attention they took a train into the country. The first Mexican booked a return ticket, but his opponent took only a single.

'Caramba,' explained the first. 'You expect not to come back, my friend? I always get a return.'

'I never do,' said the other, calmly. 'I always take my adversary's return half.'

* * *

The London-Aberdeen express neared its destination.

'It's been a long and tiring journey, hasn't it?' said the Englishman.

'Aye,' agreed the Scotsman, 'an' sae it ought to be for the money.'

During an intense love scene at the movies, when the hero was doing his stuff, Mrs. Hobson nudged her husband and said:—

'Why is it that you never make love to me like that?'

'Say,' he replied, 'do you know the salary that fellow gets for doing that?'

* * *

Towards the end of the war an American sergeant ordered a coloured soldier, just arrived in France, to go into a dug-out and clean up any enemy.

The Negro looked a bit scared, made for the dug-out entrance and, turning to his comrades, said: 'Ef you sees three or fo' men come runnin' out ob dat hole, don't shoot de fust one!'

* * * *

An old lady, being shown over a submarine for the first time, was interested in the gun on the deck.

'Does it get very wet when you go down?' she asked.

'Oh, no, mum,' said her guide. 'You see, when we get the order to submerge, two sailors hold umbrellas over it.

The children were having a nature lesson. Presently the teacher placed a bowl of goldfish on the table.

'Now, children,' she said, 'can anyone tell me what a goldfish is?'

'Yes, teacher,' cried Teddy. 'It's a sardine that has got rich.'

* * *

Brown, driving a sports model, was forced to brake quickly, with the result that the car got out of control for a moment and ended within an inch of an electric-light standard on the other side of the road.

A policeman strolled up and remarked: 'Well, you got a nice skid there, eh?'

'Pardon me,' said Brown, haughtily, 'but this lady is my wife.'

* * *

A farmer who was always complaining was showing the result of fine growing weather and superior skill in cultivation when his visitor said to him: 'Well, you ought to be satisfied with such crops as these. There is certainly nothing lacking. You have nothing to kick about this year.'

Our Humorist At Large

"You keep on telling me t' step on it. S'pose you're satisfied now."

"You will shortly take a trip on the ocean."

"Do you like this hat turned down, Jim?"
"How much is it?"
Six guineas!"
"Turn it down."

"I had to take this job, 'Arry. I ain't got no trousers."

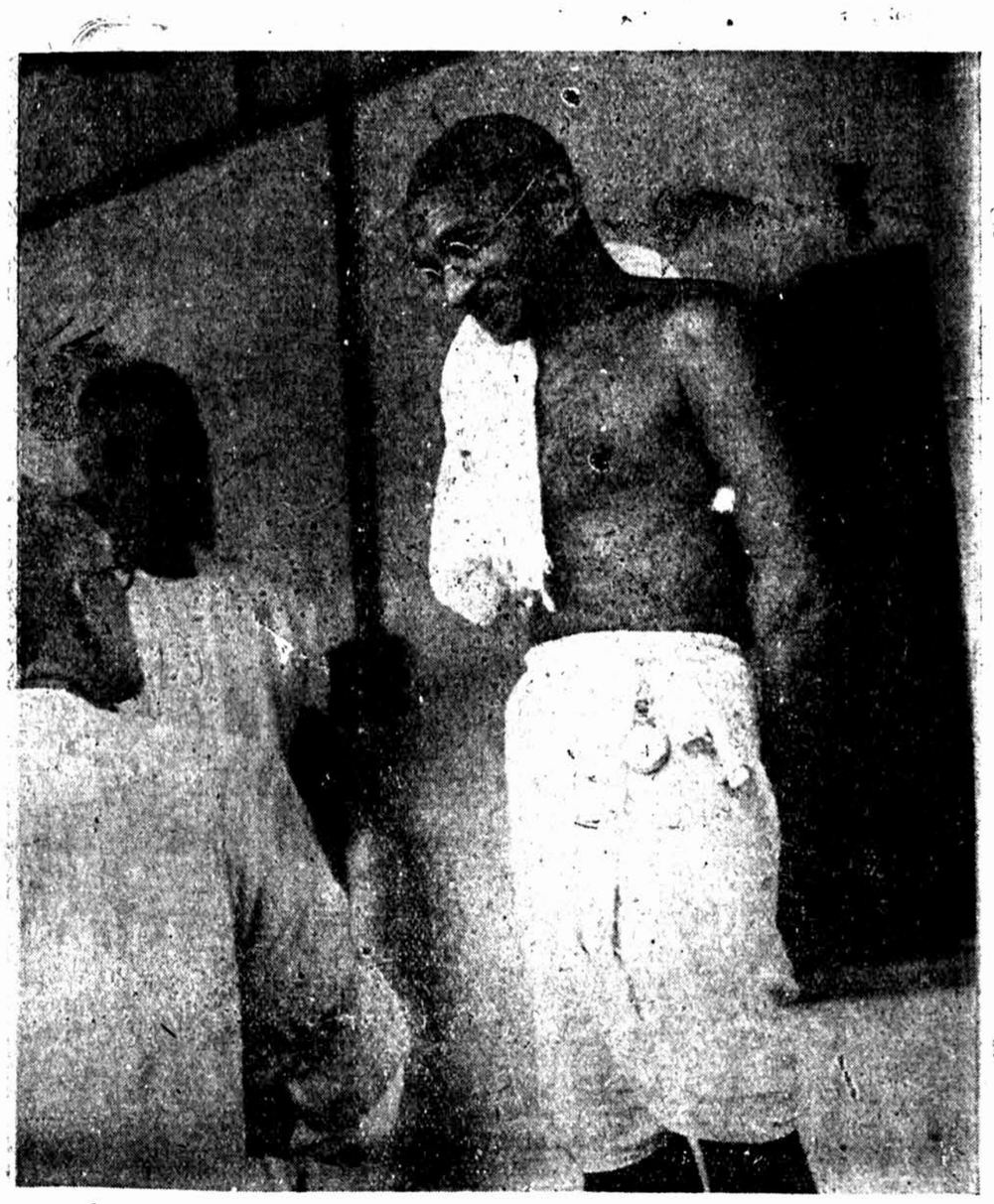
"You're a liar."
"I'm not!"
"Well you're next door to one."

"She's really cross this time—that's our best china."

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

SHOOTING GALLERY: Hank should aim at the first duck. The third duck would not affect the mechanism by being knocked over, as it is already outweighed by the second duck. Shooting the third duck would not ring the bell, either, because of the two wish-bone levers which counteract each other and nullify any motion that is set up.

Word Square: 1. Tmesis. 2. Moment. 3 Emerge. 4. Serial. 5. Ingate. 6. Steles.



THE MAHATMA.

Princess Elizabeth at Pets' Corner, London Zoo.

IN THE

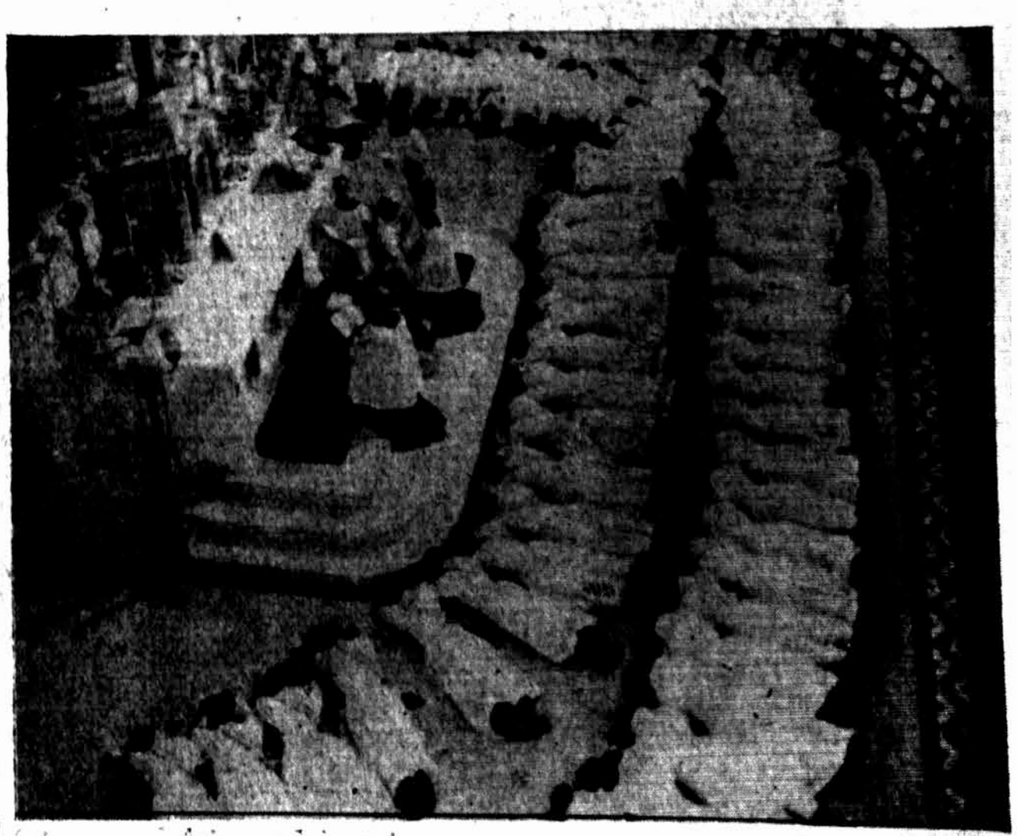
BACKWATERS

OF

TRAVANCORE

(Photo by Kishor C. Mehta).

Leader of Auto Union at Monroe (Michigan) addresses mass meeting of workers.



An impressive view of ordination of 31 young men to priesthood by the Bishop of Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

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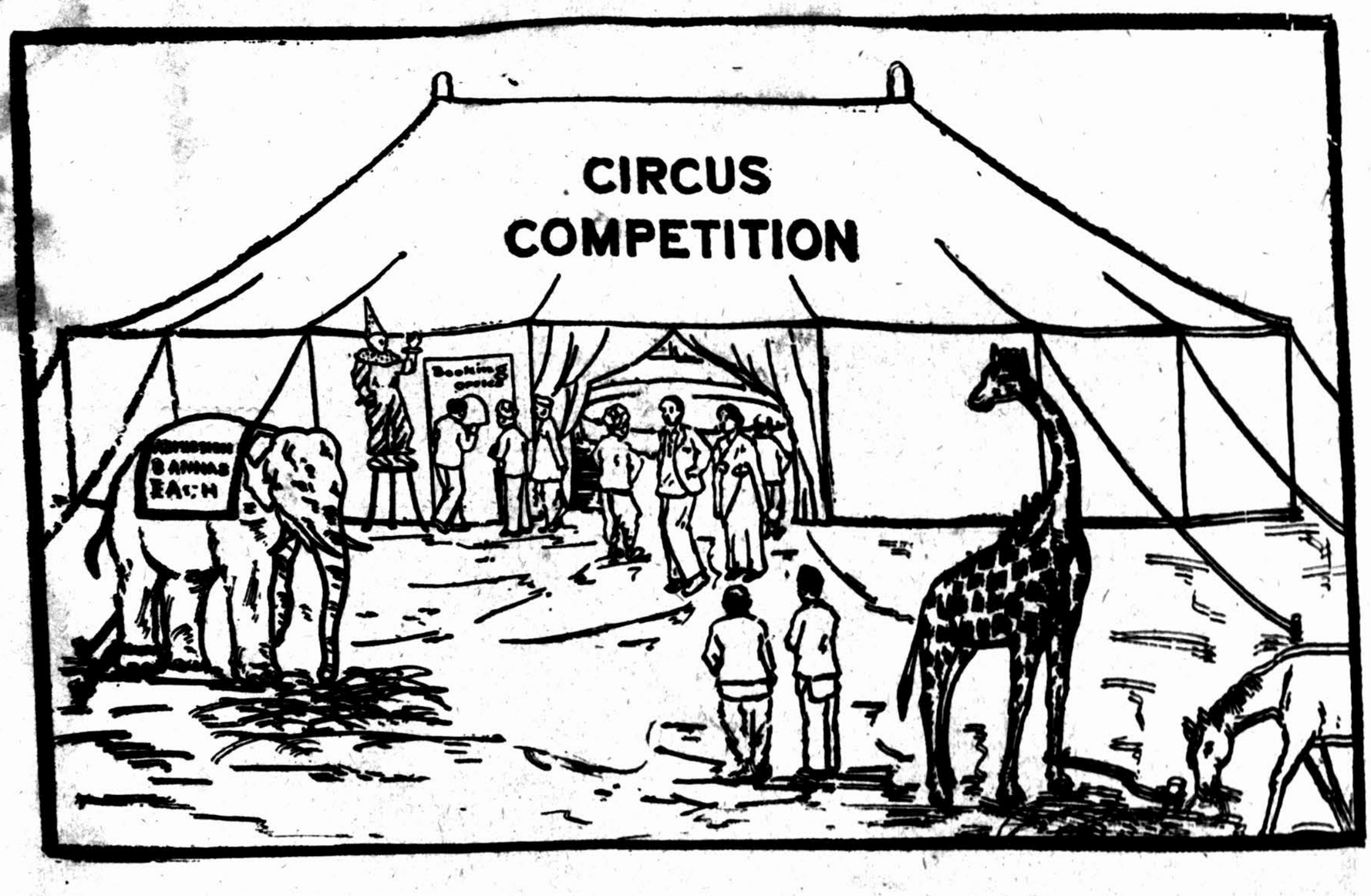

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